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THE CANVASS.

Great Ratification Meetings Last Evening.

Enthusiastic Republican Mass Meeting in Brooklyn.

Immense Gathering of German Republicans at Cooper Institute.

Speeches by Horace Greeley, General Sigel, Governor Woodford and Others.

The Tammany Demonstration In and About Union-Square.

Speeches by Mayor Hall, Fernando Wood and Many Others.

THE BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting—State and Local Nominations Ratified—Speeches of Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. John Oakey, Hon. William H. Burleigh and Others.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Brooklyn was held in Continental Hall, Washington-street, last evening, Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD presiding. After the applause with which the speakers were greeted as they took their seats on the platform had subsided, General WOODFORD came forward.

SPEECH OF GENERAL WOODFORD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the honor of presiding to-night, and for this opportunity of speaking a few earnest and, I trust, practical words for our cause and candidates. We are doubly fortunate in this canvass. For, while our cause commends itself to patriotic and intelligent men by its advocacy of liberty, justice, economy and honesty, our candidates in their lives and teachings illustrate the ideas around which our party has chrystallized. It sometimes happens that a good cause suffers because it is advocated and championed by corrupt, designing and selfish men. Judas still carries the bag and men still follow the master, not because of the truth, but for the loaves and fishes wherewith they are fed. But to-day we are fortunate both in platform and men.

After complimenting the candidates and referring to the criticisms that had been made upon General GRANT and his Administration, Mr. WOODFORD said: Were the President a trained and practiced politician he should not waste one moment or one word on them. But against his will and desire, we, the people, forced him from a profession which he loved and which he had so wondrously honored, and because we felt that we had need of his cool common sense, his tenacity of purpose, and his great and resolute honesty in the White House, we compelled him to be our President. His fame and fitness for the place are therefore our concern. He went into that high office, absolutely without any effort of his own. It is our pleasure now to vindicate the wisdom of the unerring popular instinct which placed him there. "His Cabinet is composed of new and untried men." Possibly. But is not their work done well and promptly? "He spent the Summer in travel and recreation." Sensible President. He escaped alike the mosquitoes of the Potomac and the place-seekers of the land. He got away from the surroundings and the influences of the capital, and went among the people. I would that more of our public men had the rare good sense to go among the people, and measure the policies and theories of Governments by the popular instinct and will. "And lastly, that he, or those near to him in family or in personal regard, were concerned in the recent gold speculations in Wall street." First, as to those "near to him in family or in personal regard." I do not propose to discuss their conduct, or the evidence alleged for or against them. If any man has degraded either his family relationship to our President, or the personal friendship in which he may have been held by the President, or the opportunities of high office with which he may have been honored by the President, and has used these means as capital for speculation, such a man has not merely violated his trust, but he has wretchedly soiled his manhood. The truth upon these matters cannot be hidden. It must come out, and then let the condemnation fall, no matter whom it blights. But as the attempt to drag the President's wife into this discussion, upon such slight evidence as has been by any suggested, it is unmanly and indecent, unworthy of the chivalry, and high-toned and reverential courtesy which every true man owes to womanhood. And now as to the President himself. If he has any connection with these speculations in gold and bonds, there was little need for such roundabout instrumentalities as his opponents have suggested. There was no need to waylay and to seek to trap him upon a Boston steamboat, and only to be rebuffed. There was no need to address to him and to his Secretary of the Treasury long arguments as to the necessities of the grain growers and forwarders, and only to be met by the simple, straightforward reply that the Government would do whatever should most tend to economy of expenditure and reduction of the debt. There was no need to parley with a brother-in-law and to read at second hand the anxious letters of a loving wife. There was no need to dog the President, by special messenger, from town to town. There was no need to seek to bribe a private secretary and then only to have the bribe indignantly spit upon. There was no need to either conspire with a high official in New-York or to seek to so entrap him as to present the appearance of guilt. If the President was in that combination there was no need for all this complicated system of subterfuge and deceit. The power lay in his hand alone and there was no need for a dozen useless and apparently witless conspirators. Nay, more—and this to any candid man renders all argument unnecessary—ULYSSES S. GRANT crushed that unholy combination, and, by his own direct and positive order and act, defeated its villainy. The attempt to connect General GRANT directly or indirectly with these speculations is too weak and wicked to deceive any man, except he be blinded by an intense and unreasoning partisan bigotry. Patiently and tirelessly he fought on until, at the last, he crushed LEE and the rebellion together. He kept his counsel, bided his hour, and at the last, by his good sense and faithful loyalty, prevented an obstinate and misguided President from doing the nation grievous and lasting wrong. And now, elevated to the White House by a loving and grateful people, he will keep himself pure and unspotted in his high estate. He is not a trained politician. But he is an earnest, honest man of sincere purpose and large good sense. He is resolutely bent upon doing his duty faithfully and well, and as surely as to-morrow's sun shall rise just so surely will he administer the Government honestly and intelligently. Just so surely, if we do our duty and sustain him, as in honor and wisdom we are bound to do, will he place this nation upon the firm foundations of established credit, financial prosperity and an honest and just administration of the laws. Let each man of us, then, resolve this night, more highly than we have ever resolved before, that we will seek, whether in public or in private station, to do our duty as citizens. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY, who was received with great applause, said he rejoiced that the great struggle of liberty as against slavery was so near a conclusion. Never until slavery gave us a fair field, by openly declaring rebellion, did we have an opportunity to meet it and combat it. He was not sure that they had reached the Appomatox of the struggle, but he thought they had arrived at its Richmond. He thought the young men who had taken so noble a part in the fight would be encouraged to remain by the standard of freedom, and he could assure them that in less than twenty years the struggle would be completely ended, and then the laws would know only those who were evil-doers and those who were not. The cry of "nigger," "nigger," might enable the Democracy to win a few local offices, if they could not get the President. The rebels knew when they were whipped and acknowledged it; but they had with them, here, a large number of persons who had failed to find out the fact, who might be known by being seen hanging on to the tip end of nothing after it was cut off. [Applause.] He was glad that at the election next Tuesday the people were to have an opportunity of voting against property qualification. He was sure the enemy hated to have the issue to meet. They would not offer it much opposition, as they dare not. There would be no doubt about carrying the Fifteenth Amendment, especially with the healthful example of Ohio before them. He had private advices from Ohio that there was no kind of danger about the result in that State. The Fifteenth Amendment would be carried. To endeavor to secure probity in the Legislature, the new Constitution provided that legislators at Albany were to have $1,000 a year instead of $3 a day for the session. He must be a poor legislator who could not make a $1,000 a year. He thought the new Constitution would effectually prevent corruption. He then pointed out the improvement proposed in the Registry law by providing four clear days between the last day of registry and the day of voting. He had been forty years a voting citizen, and he had always hailed any proposition to fortify the ballot box against corruptions and fraud at elections. The lists of voters should be well scrutinized before election so as to preserve to the ballot of the citizen its full value by keeping out the ballots of promiscuous vagabonds and villains picked up in the street. The adoption of the new Constitution would provide against such demonstrations as that made in the City of New-York last year, when the Democracy foisted 30,000 fraudulent voters upon the registry lists. If there were 5,000 felons in Brooklyn out of prison, they (the people) might be assured that 4,500 of them were in the Democratic Party. Such were the men who were under the beck and call of the District-Attorney, who could any time call upon them to vote the Democratic ticket, and vote it frequently, if they wished him to keep their indictments quiet. He closed with an earnest admonition to the voters to lose no time from then until election in watching the enemy, and in urging their friends and neighbors to go to the polls on Tuesday early, and they need entertain no fears as to the grand result awaiting faithful work.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WM. H. BURLEIGH offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the integrity, the economy, the justice and moderation which characterize the present National Administration not only command our approval and our confidence, but justify the expectation that among its happy results will be the entire pacification of the country, the restoration of public confidence, the steady and material reduction of the public debt, and the inauguration of an era of general prosperity.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the Republican State Convention recently held at Syracuse; that we heartily indorse the ticket headed by the honored name of SIGEL, and pledge to it our earnest and undivided support; as we do also, to our several local tickets.

Resolved, That while we are not blind to the defects of the new Constitution, we yet find it, in many of its most important features, a great improvement upon the old;—that, especially, we approve of the article empowering the people to decide the question of the Judiciary; and also that which abolishes the partial, unjust and anti-Democratic rule which requires a property-qualification for the suffrage from a portion of the citizens, while it exempts another and the larger portion from any such restriction. We demand one and the same regulation for all—equality of rights and impartial administration of penalties. We therefore recommend to our fellow-citizens to vote for the adoption of the new Constitution; for the article concerning the Judiciary, and against the property qualification for suffrage.

Resolved, That our Democratic Supervisors, in the appointment of Inspectors of Election and Canvassers, mainly of their own political faith, have so clearly indicated their purpose to tamper with the ballot-box and count in their candidates without reference to legal majorities, that we should be willfully blind if we failed to see it, and derelict to duty if we failed to denounce it as an outrage on the rights of the minority and a flagitious attempt to override the will of the people and nullify laws and Constitutions by systematic frauds and stupendous perjuries.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and amid applause.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Hon. JOHN OAKEY made one of his characteristic speeches, in which he alluded to the various local candidates and their chances of success in the election of Tuesday. He reminded the people that in regard to the Mayor, the gentleman now occupying that exalted office needed nearly a thousand dollars' worth of whisky to get the unaccustomed taste of water out of his mouth a few days ago. As for himself, he did not expect to be elected Senator when HENRY C. MURPHY, who had a life-long lease to that position in the Third District, was in the balance against him. They did hope to elect a Sheriff, because they wanted to have a man to hang the unruly Democrats sentenced by Democratic Judges.

Hon. WM. H. BURLEIGH next made an address, in which he traced the history of the degeneration of the Democratic Party during the last twenty-five years, and concluded by an eloquent tribute to the struggle against slavery, and the triumph of freedom.

Addresses were also made by Mr. W. W. GOODRICH, candidate for Senator in the Second District, and Mr. WM. M. LITTLE, candidate for Mayor.

Three rousing cheers were then given for the whole ticket, and the meeting adjourned.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

Immense Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute—The Resolutions—Speeches of Frederick Kapp, General Franz Sigel, Charles Goepp, W. Weber and Dr. H. Holst.

The large hall of Cooper Institute was last night crowded to its utmost with an enthusiastic assemblage of the German Republicans of this City met to indorse the State Republican ticket. The platform was tastefully and elaborately decorated with the German and American flags conspicuously entwined, with which was the name of General FRANZ SIGEL. Above the name of the popular candidate for Secretary of State was the motto "Equal rights for all," and beneath the words "The champion of liberty of two worlds." A band of music contributed to the enthusiasm both outside and in the hall. The meeting was organized with Mr. FREDERICK KAPP as President, and Captain J. C. F. WEJLAND and numerous other gentlemen as Secretaries.

Among those named as Vice-Presidents were General Cluseret, Albert Dung, Rev. Dr. Einhorn, S. Hallgarten, Dr. A. Jacobi, Professor Koerner, W. Kuchne, Dr. Francis Lieber, Rudolph Lexow, S. D. Rosenbaum, Joseph Seligman, C. T. Triacca, H. Wesendonk, Dr. S. Watermann and a large number of others.

SPEECH OF FREDERICK KAPP.

The President, on coming forward, said that eight years ago the Germans of this City had met about this time of the year in order to pay due acknowledgment to General FRANZ SIGEL for his deeds in the field. Now they had assembled again in order to support him at the coming election as candidate for Secretary of State. They had gone honest and poor into the war, and had come honest and poor out of it. There could exist no reason for any German in the State, of whatever party, not to vote for SIGEL. He had been nominated and indorsed by the native Americans, and the German Americans had, therefore, cause twice to be glad at that nomination, because it involved the recognition of equal political rights to them.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SIGEL.

General FRANZ SIGEL was then introduced to the meeting amid great cheering. He said that the principles of right and justice were on the side of the meeting assembled. The American people was the nation of nations. All citizens, of whatever nationality, were equally entitled to rule this country as a consequence of the political and social liberty of this country. The American people were going back now to the principles of the Declaration of Independence after the slave power had been extinguished by the war. By and from the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN the principle was practically settled that the majority was to rule this country. The war had become necessary, in order that, after settling the questions which caused it, the people of the United States might enjoy peace. The war had created the Thirteenth Amendment, Civil Rights bill, Fourteenth Amendment, and now the Fifteenth Amendment was pending, preventing States from taking away the suffrage from any class of citizens. By this amendment full political equality would be created. The Syracuse platform declared that no distinction should be made any more on account of bodily appearance. The educational department of the Freedmen's Bureau as existing in the South was necessary there for the public welfare, because it was the first duty of the State to take care of public education. Omitting to speak on the financial and other important questions, he would say that he was in favor of adopting the new Constitution, because the property clause would be removed by it and political equality would be recognized in that State. He approved the judicial clause and the clause with regard to militia officers in the new Constitution. Before the war the Germans had created only material power in this country; by and since the war they had also improved politically, and now they wanted to help to make the laws which they were to obey. The American people were doing justice to the adopted citizens by granting them political equality, because all citizens, native born and adopted, were sailing in the same ship for the common public welfare. The principles pronounced in 1776 had become practical only since the year 1861, and those who had helped in this work were being recognized by it now. This was the reason for his accepting the nomination. The result of the campaign, if successful, would benefit the country and its adopted citizens. The General retired amid the cheers of the meeting.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. WILLIAM WEBER was the next speaker. He said that the honor of the German element of this State was involved in the present campaign. The Republican platform was fully progressive. The Democratic Party was dead in principles, and its existence a danger for this Republic. He hoped the German Democrats would support the Republican ticket. The speech was well received.

Mr. THEODORE GLAUBENSKLEE then read the following resolutions, which were adopted with cheers:

Resolved, By the German Republican voters of the City of New-York, in mass meeting represented:

1. That we adopt the platform of the Republican Party drawn by the Syracuse Convention as ours, and will most actively support it.

2. That we hail in the nomination of our honored countryman Major-General FRANZ SIGEL for the office of Secretary of State, and in the selections made for the remaining State and County offices, the earnest desire of the party to break a ring which for years has squandered the treasures of the City and State in the most corrupt manner. By the election of these officers we, therefore, expect that also this State will return to the principle that only honesty and frugality shall be valid as a maxim of administration.

3. That by the nomination of a German for one of the most important State offices, is given us a security that henceforth to every citizen of the United States equal rights in politics will be granted, and a security that only true merit will be distinguished, be its bearer of native or foreign birth. We therefore accept this nomination as a recognition of the German and of all citizens of foreign birth generally, as being entitled fully to equal rights, and we shall make every effort for securing us this position henceforth.

4. That we are in favor of adopting the new Constitution. It is opposed to the corruption which has taken hold of our Courts and Legislatures; it removes all distinctions on account of race, and it gives the same rights to all citizens without any distinction. With equal rights for all, it will open a bright future to our State.

5. That we finally appeal to all German independent and justly-thinking citizens to vote for General SIGEL, the German and American champion of liberty, and for the rest of the candidates, because in the Government honesty is of greater importance than party connection.

Mr. CHARLES GOEPP, Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, having been introduced to the meeting, said that because his nomination was a judicial one, he was not going to dwell on the political questions of the campaign at great length. He would state only that he was in favor of the payment of the public debt to the last cent in gold. He remembered that a petition to the Legislature for a new Constitution had been drawn a few years ago, in which was had been stated that it was desired by the corrupt politicians in the City of New-York that the republican form of government should be abolished there. The question had to be decided now whether this City was to be controlled any longer by a party which was standing under the protection of the criminals of this City or by honest men. He hoped the Republican ticket would become victorious at the forthcoming election, and chiefly so by the help of the German voters.

Dr. H. HOLST, the last speaker, made several interesting historical allusions, and at the conclusion of his speech the meeting adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

Tremendous Gathering at Tammany Hall—Large Torchlight Procession—Speeches by Mayor Hall, Fernando Wood, Hon. S. S. Cox, Richard O'Gorman, and Others.

The Democracy of this City and vicinity turned out in immense numbers last evening to ratify the nominations on the State ticket. Tammany Hall was the place designated for the gathering of the clans. The platform of the main hall was profusely decorated with the national flag, and depending from the centre of the ceiling to the underside of the galleries were streamers of red, white and blue. At the back of the stage was hung a flag bearing the municipal coat of arms, the same old banner that has so often kissed the breeze from the top of the City Hall, borrowed for the occasion, and now doing duty in behalf of the enterprising Sachems. Fourteenth-street, from Third-avenue to University-place, was resplendent in all the glory of Chinese lanterns, calcium lights, &c., and resounded ever and anon with the fizz of rockets and the bang of pyrotechnic bombs, while the glare of Bengal lights threw a ghastly shadow over the surroundings in the vicinity of the Wigwam. Outside stands were erected in Fourteenth-street, one opposite Broadway at the southerly end of Union-square, and the other near the Washington Equestrian Statue, the latter being set apart for the use of the German Democracy, where the sons of Faderland were harangued by orators who earnestly tried to make an impression on the men who fought "mit SIGEL." At 8 o'clock the procession of ward clubs made its *entrée* on the scene of operations, huzzas greeting their appearance.

The proceedings inside of Tammany Hall were opened by WM. M. TWEED, who, after having announced that there were prognostications of an immense gathering outside the hall, proposed Mayor HALL as Chairman of the meeting, which selection was acquiesced in by the Democracy.

Mayor HALL made a short speech, calculated, as usual, to tickle the audience. There might be disorder, he said, during the proceedings, but it would be the disorder of enthusiasm. The Democracy were about to play a game of political cricket. They were the "ins," and the Radicals were the "outs." It behooved the "ins" to see that the bowlers out did not knock down the wickets; and he urged the party, therefore, to score their innings on Tuesday next. The Republican Party was the party of resignation, as illustrated by the resignations of CURTIS, HILLHOUSE and ROBINSON on the State ticket, lately supplemented by the resignation of Federal officers. BARLOW gives place to HARLOW, and GRANT now loses his Bread-and-Butter-field. They began this Administration by appointing a Secretary of the Treasury in ignorance of the law, who could not serve, and have ended by compelling the resignation of most whom they first nominated for State offices. Their action has proven that they know neither the law nor the Constitution, and if they did, would disregard both. He concluded by urging the Democracy of New-York to overthrow all hope of a Radical victory in this State by bringing out, on election day, the old Democratic machine No. 60,000.

Mr. ISAAC BELL then read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted.

Hon. S. S. COX was then introduced and made a long speech. He contended that we have not peace to-day, although the Republican Party went into power on the cry "Let us have peace." Generals, the camp, and all the panoply of war were to be found in the South in time of professed peace. The speaker then took up the record of District-Attorney PIERREPONT, and contended that that gentleman had stultified himself by aiding the Republican cause, quoting from his speeches in bygone years in proof of his averment. He contended, also, that the American people were now crucified between two thieves by the action of the Republican Party—the never-repenting tariff on the one hand and a miserable paper currency on the other; that the much-lauded payment of the public debt was simply the result of selling ships and other war material and hiding the proceeds from the people. He closed by alluding to State issues, and urging the united support of the ticket.

A dispatch from Ex-Governor SEYMOUR was read, regretting his inability to be present.

Hon. Mr. FOLLETT, Speaker of the Ohio Legislature, was then introduced. The burden of his speech was directed against the proposed Fifteenth Amendment, and was closed with the prediction that the Republican Party was doomed to defeat.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD alluded to the fact that he had just returned from a visit to Europe, and had come back with a higher estimation than ever of the advantages enjoyed by the people of the American Republic. He severely criticised the proceedings of the Administration in the matter of the Cuban difficulty, and, speaking of the management of the Treasury Department, he said: Peculation has been rampant; high officials have been acting in collusion with the worst of Wall-street brokers to use the public credit for purposes of private speculation. Even the high and honored office of the Presidency itself has been drawn into this conspiracy. I do not charge that the Presidency has been a party to it, but do say that upon much less circumstantial proof than appears against him has many a man been hung for murder. He may or may not be guilty. I would not charge guilt upon him. My reverence for that illustrious position is too great for me to admit it possible. But this I will say, and that is, that that exalted office should be in the hands of a man beyond the possibility of suspicion.

Speeches were also made by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Hon. SAMUEL F. CAREY, of Cincinnati, Colonel E. L. GAUL and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

Indorsement of Judge Clerke—Speeches of John H. Anthon, E. D. McCarthy and Others.

A largely-attended meeting to advocate the claims of THOMAS W. CLERKE for reëlection to the Supreme Court Bench, was held last evening at McClellan Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

Hon. JOHN H. ANTHON, the first speaker, denounced in strong terms the system in vogue among the Tammany politicians of selecting men without character or ability, on the sole understanding that they should, when in office, be the mere creatures of a corrupt ring.

Mr. E. D. MCCARTHY said he had come to address the meeting, not as the advocate of the claims of any particular party, but simply in behalf of justice. The purity of the Judiciary is of primary importance for the well being of the community, and it is the duty of every honest man in New-York to come forward on Tuesday and cast his vote for an honest, able and Christian Magistrate by voting for THOMAS W. CLERKE. A corrupt political society had resolved to sacrifice him, simply because he had proved honest and capable, and could not be induced to become their tool. For sixteen years he had filled his office so well that few could be found who would not admit that his official conduct had been unexceptionable. The Judiciary was becoming more and more corrupt. Six months ago, when Judge CLERKE expressed his intention to resign, a petition begging him not to do so was signed by forty of the ablest and most reputable lawyers in the City, and at their solicitation and in the interests of the Bench he allowed himself to be renominated for the present election. Then Tammany raised a conspiracy to crush him, and finding it essential to pitt an able man against him, had succeeded in drawing Judge JOHN R. BRADY into their net. Politics are rapidly degrading the Judiciary, and we therefore owed it to the interests of the Democratic institutions to support a man of stern integrity like Judge CLERKE.

Other speakers followed, and warmly urged the claims of Judge CLERKE.

Republican Mass Meeting at Newark—Speeches by Hon. Courtlandt Parker and Others.

The Republicans of Newark held a mass meeting at Library Hall. FRANCIS MACKEN called the meeting to order, and Ex-Senator JAMES L. HAYES was chosen Chairman. After Mr. HAYES had returned thanks for the honor conferred,

Hon. COURTLANDT PARKER was introduced and received with loud applause. He said that the condition of the country to-day proved that GRANT's prayer for peace had been a prophecy. Within the history of the country no peace more profound than that which now reigns had been known. The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was to secure a peace even more profound. Its adoption was the natural consequence of the whole course of our national affairs from the days of '89. He could not conceive why it should be so repulsive to men who professed to be imbued with Republican principles. It embodied the central idea of Republicanism, and equalized the differences now existing between the qualifications for citizenship in the different States.

Mr. PARKER was frequently applauded during the course of his speech. He was followed by JOHN W. TAYLOR and Mayor PEDDIE, of Newark. The meeting adjourned at about 11 o'clock.

A number of citizens, after the close of the meeting, repaired to the residence of Senator HAYES and serenaded him.

Meeting of the Union League of America.

At a large meeting of the County Council of the Union League of America, held last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This organization was established to maintain the loyalty of the people to the Government; and

Whereas, The maintenance of that loyalty has been achieved by our brave soldiers in the field; and,

Whereas, It was through our influence that thousands of these devoted men went to the front; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the County Council, U. L. of A., in New-York, will do all that lies in our power to aid and befriend the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late war.

Resolved, That we indorse the action and approve the efforts of the Ladies' Union Relief Association of this City, and pledge ourselves to use every endeavor to make the Fair to be held in the Apollo Rooms on the 8th prox., under their auspices, a success, and that we recommend to subordinate councils to so regulate their action in the matter as to make it conduce to the same result.

Political Brevities.

The Emerald Club, of the Eighteenth Ward, Tuesday evening indorsed the following nominations: For Senator, RICHARD O'BRIEN; for Member of Assembly, FRANCIS R. PURCELL; for Comptroller of the State, HORACE GREELEY; for Judge of the Superior Court, MARTIN T. MCMAHON.

The Republican Assembly Convention of the Seventh District, (Twenty-third-street organization,) has nominated CHARLES P. SHAW.

THEODORE MACKNET has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the Seventh District of Essex County, N. Y. The Democrats of the Sixth District nominated Mr. FREDERICK VOLZ last evening. Those of the Third District nominated Mr. VOLNEY A. ELLIS. Mr. JAMES L. GURNEY was renominated by the Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District.

The Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Convention last evening nominated LUTHER HORTON. This completes the Republican Assembly nominations.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic Committees of Onondaga, Cortland and other central counties, have adopted resolutions declaring that they recognize in the Judiciary article of the amended Constitution the careful and judicious work of Democratic and Republican lawyers and jurists; that as the subject is non-partisan in its nature, it ought not to be involved in the strife of political parties; and that the adoption of this article is demanded by the public interest. The Democratic Committee of Albany County has taken like action.

Some of the Republicans in Watertown, Jefferson County, complain of the way in which a city charter was obtained for that town last year, and the result of their dissatisfaction is an independent ticket for county officers.

The Republicans of the First District of Rensselaer County met in convention in Troy on Tuesday evening, and after several ineffectual ballots for a candidate for Member of Assembly, appointed a committee to select a candidate and to report to-night.

The Republicans of the Third District of Oneida County, on Monday nominated GEORGE A. CANTINE, of Rome, for Member of Assembly, and FRANK NOBLE, of Vienna, for School Commissioner.

HENRY W. DAVIS, of Riga, is the Democratic candidate for Member of Assembly in the Third District of Monroe County, and G. W. DOTY, of Ogden, is their candidate for School Commissioner.

The Democrats of the First District of Monroe County have nominated HORATIO G. WARNER, of Brighton, for Member of Assembly. HENRY W. DAVIS is the Democratic candidate in the Third District.

E. T. BAUCUS, of Schaghticoke, is the Democratic candidate for member of Assembly in the Second District of Rensselaer County. The Democrats of that District have nominated Rev. A. B. WHIPPLE, of Lansingburgh, a Republican, for School Commissioner, and he has accepted the nomination.

Speaking of the prospect in this State at the election next week, the Utica *Herald* of yesterday says: "Here in the central counties, if proper effort be made, the majority given last year for SEYMOUR in the State can be wiped out, even were it possible for the metropolitan district to do as badly as then. This is the centre of the contest. Failure here is failure along the whole line. Such a success as is within our reach here, is success throughout the State. Once more the old enthusiasm; once more the accurate detail of organization; once more the rally of every man, whether sun shall shine or rains shall fall, and the 2d of November shall restore the Empire State to its place at the head of the Republican phalanx."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says it has received copies of two printed circulars, and of a manuscript letter, which are being secretly circulated among the different temperance organizations of this State, urging them to vote against General SIGEL, and in favor of his Democratic opponent, HOMER A. NELSON. One of the printed circulars contains certain resolutions of the State Temperance Committee adopted in New-York on the 15th instant, recommending all friends of temperance to vote against candidates who are unfriendly to the enactment of a law for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and is attested by B. E. HALE, Chairman, and H. S. MCCOLLUM, Secretary. The second circular is a letter from GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, charging that General SIGEL is an infidel and an opponent of prohibition. Accompanying these circulars is the following manuscript letter:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith resolutions of State Temperance Committee, and a letter from Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, in reference to the position of General SIGEL on Temperance and the Sabbath. The duty seems forced upon the Temperance and Christian voters of the State to rebuke the party leaders who nominated SIGEL for Secretary of State as a bid for the votes of the lower element of our German population. It would be a disgrace to the State and a severe blow to the sanctity of the Sabbath and the cause of Temperance should SIGEL be elected and the remainder of the ticket defeated, or should he run much ahead of his associates. The only way we can hope to avoid such a calamity is for Christian and temperance men to work earnestly and to vote directly for Judge HOMER A. NELSON, SIGEL's Democratic opponent. Scratching is only half work. The friends of free lager never do their work by halves. Why should we? Will we do our duty? The time is short, but much can be done if we will only do it.

Judge NELSON is not a professed prohibitionist, but he is a man of character, and his sympathies and his purse are ever with the temperance workers of his country. Truly, yours, H. S. MCCOLLUM.

WASHINGTON.

The President and Judge Dent—A Conversation with Senator Thayer—The Assistant Treasurer at New-York—Fractional Currency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Senator THAYER, of Nebraska, who is now here, in a conversation with the President, called his attention to the late speech of Judge DENT, in which the latter is reported to have declared that the President had assured him that he was privately in favor of his election, but dared not express himself publicly because of the opposition of the Radicals. The President said he had sent a slip containing this reported speech to Judge DENT, and had asked whether it was correct, but had received no reply. He then read to Senator THAYER a copy of a letter he had addressed to DENT before the latter was nominated, in which the President warned DENT that the tender of the nomination to him was simply a device of the old rebels to gain power, and that his, GRANT's, duty to the country and the party which elected him was to support the party which opposed DENT, and that he should do so energetically. He had no desire whatever for the success of the Conservatives, and hoped DENT would not be a party to the movement. Senator THAYER says the President further assured him that he earnestly desired the election of ALCORN.

The President remarked, incidentally, that the opponents of ALCORN were enemies of the Administration and the Government, and that he believed they would be defeated in the election.

THE ASSISTANT TREASURERSHIP.

There are no new developments here regarding the New-York Assistant Treasurership, and I have no reason to vary the statement sent you last night regarding the final disposition of General BUTTERFIELD's resignation. The matter is now simply held in abeyance. A first-class man will be sought for, and it is not at all unlikely that it may be tendered to one or more gentlemen who will feel compelled to decline. It is proper to say here that the officers of the Treasury are unanimous in their commendation of the executive ability which General BUTTERFIELD has displayed in his present position.

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The statement that the issue of fractional currency has reached an amount of four millions higher than ever before is not true. The amount reported out to-day was $36,300,000. This is $700,000 less than the highest point reached during the past year.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

The President will return on Friday. Several members of the Cabinet will go to Baltimore to-morrow to attend the Fair. The new Secretary of War will arrive here on Friday. Postmaster BURT, of Boston; Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; and Congressmen WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, and NIBLACK, of Indiana, are in the city.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

Information has been received at the Internal Revenue Office from the Collector of the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania, of the seizure of EVERLY & SOUTH's distillery, valued at $50,000. The Collector of the Third Virginia District reports the seizure of J. F. WOOLDRIDGE's tobacco factory, and the Collector of the Second Virginia District reports the seizure of two illicit stills in his district. Detective BROOKS, of Pennsylvania, reports the seizure of the distillery of JONAS B. GOODS and the rectifying house of S. B. HARTMAN & Co., at Lancaster, Penn., for frauds.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The total amount of money received by the Treasury Department up to date, and credited to the conscience fund, is $113,991 81. General SPINNER will recommend that this amount be credited to the general sinking fund.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DIPLOMATIC COURTESIES.

The absence of the Ministers of Peru and Mexico from the dinner recently given by the Secretary of State, was not occasioned, as stated in a New-York journal, by differences of opinion relative to Cuban affairs; neither did it result from any social misunderstanding between the parties. The facts are these: Colonel FREYRE, the Peruvian Minister, called upon the Secretary of State and Mrs. FISH immediately after his reception by the President, in June last. The Secretary's family did not arrive in Washington until the middle of September. So soon as they were settled in their house, Colonel and Mrs. FREYRE called upon Mrs. FISH, and their visit was immediately returned by the Secretary of State and his lady. If they were not invited to the dinner in question, it was simply because it was not given to the whole diplomatic corps. Another is, to be given by Secretary FISH on Thursday, the 28th inst., at which the Peruvian Minister and his wife will be present, as also such other members of the diplomatic corps as were not invited to the first dinner. It is a common practice of Secretaries to dine the diplomatic corps in installments, and, of course, to invite on each occasion those members whose official or social relations are closest.

A SHORT TOBACCO CROP.

Information received at the Department of Agriculture shows a falling off of one-third of the tobacco crop in Virginia and Maryland, and throughout Kentucky and the West about one-tenth. The reported frost last night in the West will cause a further deficiency.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Conversing on the subject of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the President expressed to Senator THAYER the hope that the Nebraska Legislature would be convoked this coming Winter in order to ratify the amendment. The sessions of the Nebraska Legislature are biennial, and the next regular session will not take place until January, 1871.

TO APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE AND OTHERS.

The following order has just been issued by the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

All communications in writing intended for the Executive Department of this Government and relating to public business of whatever kind, including suggestions for legislation, claims, contracts, employment, appointments and removals from office and pardons, must be transmitted through the Department to which the care of the subject matter of communication properly belongs. Communications otherwise transmitted will not receive attention.

By order of the President.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to applicants for office, that there are no existing vacancies in the Department, either abroad or at home. Vacancies hereafter occurring will be filled only on written application addressed to the Secretary and filed in the Department. The Secretary will not receive applicants personally. No answers will be made to applications unless the applicant is appointed, and in no case will papers filed in support of an application be returned to the applicant. Attention to this notice will save the applicants much inconvenience.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

A General Order just issued from the War Department directs that the following places be made general depots of funds for the Paymasters named below, subject only to the orders from these headquarters and the Paymaster-General:

New-York City—Brevet Brigadier-General N. W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster-General United States Army.

New-Orleans—Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General United States Army.

San Francisco—Brevet Brigadier-General Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster-General United States Army.

St. Louis—Brevet Brigadier-General Cary H. Fry, Deputy Paymaster-General United States Army.

All the other Paymasters will continue as heretofore, under the immediate command of Department and Division Commanders.

ILLINOIS.

First Snow of the Season—The Approaching Elections—Crime in Chicago—The Peach Crop—Condition of Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869.

We were visited last evening with the first snow storm of the season, accompanied by a sinking of the themometer to a point quite winterish. The fall of snow was not over an inch, but it still remains on the ground not much affected by the sun's rays. This sort of weather is somewhat unusual in this section, as generally at this time we are enjoying a beautiful Indian summerlike season.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

The city is quiet with the exception that the nearer the day of election approaches, the hotter grows the fight between the two factions which are seeking to control the destinies and enjoy the spoils of our City Government. The fight has degenerated into a personal one, and it is not a little amusing to see the leading Republican journals advocating the election of Democrats whom they have heretofore "pitched into" unmercifully, and traducing Republican candidates whom they have heretofore held up as the "pink of perfection." But such is politics. It is becoming highly probable that the "citizens' ticket" will be elected, as it will have the support of the entire Democratic vote, with such others as the four Republican dailies are able to draw off from their own party. It is the only chance the Democrats have of getting into power, and the success of the ticket will give them wholly as a gratuity three members of the Constitutional Convention, and may thus enable them to control that body. The clique who manage the "citizens'" business have made, and are making, some scandalous nominations, and it is only a choice between two evils to vote either ticket. In other parts of the State political matters are more quiet; and yet, in many counties, there is an interesting tripartite contest which makes matters rather lively.

CRIME.

The "carnival of crime," as one of our dailies denominates it, still continues with little or no abatement. Our three Police Courts are in active operation, and on Monday mornings, especially after the "recreations" and "amusements" of the Sabbath, are exceedingly busy. Our people recreate so extensively on that day that from two to three hundred are invited to contribute to the city treasury on the following morning. The Bridewell is full, there being 235 at the Sunday morning services this week. Our quota to the State Penitentiary at Joliet is kept full, and now that interesting institution has upward of 1,300 inmates, with more continually coming than are discharged. Chicago generally furnishes about one-sixth of the whole number.

THE PEACH CROP.

The St. Joseph peach crop has been abundant this year. We are now receiving the last supplies from that region, completing a peach season of over four months' duration. Over 800,000 baskets have been marketed from the Michigan peacheries, and the price has been highly remunerative. A friend of ours banked $15,000 yesterday, the net proceeds of his crop of 38,000 baskets. The crop in the southern part of this State, however, has been to a certain extent a failure. The budded trees have been almost completely so, while the seedlings have done much better. The same result was experienced last year, and the fruit raisers are becoming convinced that the failure is radical, and they have set about replacing budded trees with seedlings, which are generally sure bearers. The budded trees also decay and die early, while the seedlings are known to last a generation and be constant bearers all the while. Whether this is the case in other sections or not, I have not learned.

BUSINESS, &C.

General business continues somewhat depressed on account of the stringency prevailing in the money market; but still, trade is fair, and probably much better than in any other city, except the three principal ones on the Atlantic. There has been much stringency in financial matters, and quite a number of failures. But we do not report these nowadays, so that the public is not advised of what's going on in this line. Assignments are quite frequent. Lake navigation is drawing to a close, and grain is accumulating here. There will be a large stock left over in our warehouses.

Suicide of a Student in Vermont University.

From the Burlington Free Press, Oct. 27.

The community was startled Tuesday morning by news that a member of the Junior Class in the University of Vermont, DONALD MANN, had committed suicide by hanging himself in his room. It appears that nothing was seen of MANN by his college mates since last Saturday afternoon, and on Tuesday morning, immediately after prayers, the door of his room was broken open by order of the President. On entering the outer room nothing unusual appeared; the door of the bedroom, which opened inward from the outer room, was ajar, and on pushing it open with some difficulty a heavy fall was heard inside. The body of young MANN was found lying on its face, entirely cold, and with the life evidently long since departed.

A glance showed how he had come to his death. Taking a sheet, he had wrapped the most of it tightly round a stick about two feet long, put one end of the sheet in a noose round his neck, and standing on a chair, had thrust the stick between the upper panel of the door and the casing, drawing the sheet over the upper edge, then kicking away the chair, the weight of his body instantly closed the door fast upon the sheet, while the stick prevented it from being drawn out, and the noose did its fatal work. The knees were drawn up somewhat, the hands clenched and discolored, and the face somewhat blackened.

No reason for suicide has yet been found, nor even the slightest clue to explain it. On Saturday young MANN was with his college mates as usual, nor was anything unusual observed, or any remark noticed, save that to a classmate who invited him after dinner to play a game of quoits, he, in refusing, said he "felt pretty bad."

He was not seen after Saturday afternoon; was heard by others rooming on the same floor, declaiming in his room between 4 and 5 o'clock, apparently rehearsing a Chapel exercise; was not at tea that evening, nor at the meeting of the College Society, to which he belonged. About 11 P. M. Mr. DOTY, of the Freshman class, who roomed on the same landing, heard some one, whom he supposed to be MANN, come up the stairs and go into the room; and this was the last known of him till the discovery of his body. We are informed that during his Freshman year he was at one time seized with an epileptic fit.

MANN was the oldest son of the late ALEXANDER MANN, who graduated at the University of Vermont in 1838, in the same class with the late President PEASE, Hon. JOHN G. SMITH and J. S. ADAMS, and died, we believe, in 1861, leaving this son DONALD, and a younger brother named PARKER. His mother afterward married Hon. ISAAC HILLS, of Rochester, N. Y., and now resides there. Young MANN was about 19 years old—a bright, intelligent fellow, though a little odd in some of his ways; of a cheerful disposition, a good scholar, and doing unusually well this term, and every way a young man of much promise.

At 6 o'clock last evening the students assembled at the Chapel, and funeral services were had, conducted by President ANGELL and Professor PETTY, after which the remains of young MANN were conveyed to the Rutland depot, to be transported to Rochester, N. Y., his mother's residence, for interment.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Second Day's Session of the American Association.

Valuable Papers Presented on Important Subjects.

Changes Suggested in the Mode of Electing the Head of the Government.

General Garfield on the American Census.

George William Curtis on the Civil Service.

Important Changes in the Laws Proposed.

The second day's session of the "American Social Science Association" opened at 3 P. M. yesterday, in the lecture room of the Historical Society. The audience was select but small. In accordance with the programme previously arranged, Dr. ELIOT announced the next business in order to be the reading of a paper by FREDERIC KAPP, Esq., on

IMMIGRATION—ITS CAUSES, ITS DIRECTION AND ITS VALUE TO THIS COUNTRY.

On being introduced by the President, Mr. KAPP then read a very interesting paper on the above subject, of which the following is an abstract:

The reason why people emigrate is because they are persecuted either by the ruling powers or by the social evils. Only the poor and the politically or the religiously disappointed emigrate. The United States owes its power and wealth to the conflux of the poor and outcast of Europe; to the farmer and mechanic who succeeded the lazy discoverers. During the last century emigrants were so poor that they contracted for their passage and small loans, which they repaid on their arrival in temporary servitude. The shipowners charged high rates, to which were added 100 per cent. for the risk, and the emigrant suffered in proportion. Young people had to serve for their old parents and survivors for those of their family who died on the passage. Adults had to serve three years, and children from ten to fifteen years, until they became of age; smaller children were without charge surrendered to their masters, who had to raise and board them. A ship's passengers, upon arrival in New-York and Philadelphia, were sold to the highest bidder. Robust farmers and sturdy mechanics went off well, but military officers and scholars were unsalable. The lower classes generally got along well, but they were sometimes treated very brutally. The more a man was educated the worse for him. Parents sold their children to remain free themselves; young people about to marry had to pay five or six pounds for each further year they would have to serve, although a steerage passenger never cost more than ten pounds; runaway servants were obliged to serve one week for each day, one month for each week, and six months for every month they were absent. A master might sell his servant for the unexpired term of his temporary slavery. The last sales were in Philadelphia in 1818 and 1819. From 1775 to 1815 emigration was very slim on account of the American Revolution and the European wars. Not more than 3,000 to 4,000 per annum arrived during this period. When peace was reëstablished it took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impetus to a larger German emigration. In 1827 there were 11,962 emigrants from the United Kingdom, against 7,709 in 1826, and in 1828 there were 17,840. In 1829 the number sank to 10,594, and in 1830 to 3,874. The increase was the same in every year of great distress, or revolution, or national distrust. During the decade from 1845 to 1854, inclusively, Ireland sent 1,512,100 emigrants to this country, but after that her quota has fallen off to less than one-half the average of the last ten years. The failure of the revolution of 1849-51 drove immense numbers of Germans over, but the greatest number came in 1854. From 1845 to 1854, inclusively, the number of German emigrants was 1,226,392. In like manner emigration falls off as the chances of success in the United States grow less. The worse the times in Europe the larger the emigration; the worse the times in America the smaller the emigration. Emigrants prefer the United States to other countries equally fertile, beautiful and easy of access, because the soil is cheap, labor is better remunerated, and the Government does not interfere with them. A colonist must be his own master in order to fully develop his physical and mental resources, and to help in building up a free commonwealth. The Teutonic races represent the successful principle of self-government, and the Latin nations the unsuccessful one of State dependence and protection. It was from no whim that the emigrant avoided the Southern States while they were cursed with slavery; it was because they had no civil liberty. Their natural advantages are in many instances much superior to those of the Northern States, and henceforth a tide of emigration will flow into them. In 1856 every emigrant was questioned as to the amount of money he had with him, and the average of 142,342 newcomers was found to be $68 08. But this was abandoned, as it was found that the full amounts were not truly stated. It was shown, however, that on the average they possessed a larger sum than is held by the localized residents of any known community. It is estimated that the German emigrants alone brought into this country annually an average of about $11,000,000. Each one has clothing, tools and valuables also, the value of which with his cash capital amounts to $150, (a low estimate,) so, as 250,000 emigrants arrived in New-York in 1859, the national wealth was augmented that year by $37,500,000. An emigrant is worth just as much to this country as it costs to produce a native-born laborer of the same average ability; but the net product of his labor, by which the country of his adoption grows and flourishes, varies according to his intellectual capacity, hereditary disposition and national qualities. It is calculated that an American farmer or skilled laborer costs $1,500 for the first fifteen years of his life, or until he becomes self-supporting; and a female $750. One-fifth of the emigrants are less than fifteen years old, but then there are more men arriving than women, and very many are of the higher order of skilled labor, the education of whom costs here five times $1,500. Taking them, however, to be half male and half female, each one will be worth $1,125 to this country, which it gains free of expense. The number of emigrants who from May 5, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1869, arrived at the port of New-York, was 4,038,991, which number represents a capital value of $1,125, and a cash value of $150, being $1,275 in all per head, or a total increase to the national wealth of $5,149,713,525. Assuming the immigration into the whole Union to be 300,000 souls per year, the country gains $382,500,000 per year, or more than $1,000,000 per day. Without emigration the yearly increase of the population by excess of births and deaths is about 1.38, while the actual increase from 1840 to 1850 was 35.87, and from 1850 to 1860, 35.59 per cent.; and we must understand that a large proportion of the births are of the children of former emigrants. Had emigration been stopped in 1825, there would have been very little numerical change in the population in 1865. Immigration, therefore, has pushed the country forward forty years in national progress, and the increase in all the departments of national progress has been in exact ratio to the increase of population. Immigration is a matter of State concern alone. It is argued that Congress should take it in charge, and that the commutation money of $2 50 per head collected at the principal ports of entry should be distributed *pro rata* among the several States. New-York, where five-sevenths of the emigrants are landed, is especially attacked; yet this State is the only one which has organized a proper system for the protection of immigration. It took a long time to perfect it, however. Formerly emigrants were treated like brutes and shamefully robbed, but at last the community saw that it suffered as much as the emigrants by this, and the Board of Commissioners of Emigration was appointed on the 5th of May, 1847. The Commissioners, who serve gratuitously, are the guardians of a fund created by the commutation money of $2 50 per head, which the emigrant has a right to fall back upon. Last year the receipts amounted to a little more than $670,000, and the Commissioners now hold in trust on Ward's Island and a property valued at $3,000,000, and are perfectly able to provide for emigrants in all cases of necessity. The expenses last year were: For salaries, rent, repair, &c., of Castle Garden, $120,000; to hospitals for care of emigrants, $100,000, and for 11,513 inmates of hospitals and refuges on Ward's Island, $220,000. It is true that only ten to fifteen per cent. of the whole number of emigrants apply for support, but the free [illegible] ing of their baggage, the protection against fraud or imposition, facility of procuring passage tickets and correct weighing of baggage are worth more than $2 50. Besides, the emigrant in case of sickness when he remains five years after his arrival has the right of admission to the hospitals on Ward's Island, and he is taken care of when destitute. Congress has only the right to protect the emigrant on the high seas; after he lands, his case is purely a police regulation, in which the State alone is interested. If Congress should take hold of him his case would soon become the subject of political chicanery, and the result may be imagined. About fifty per cent. of all new comers go to the country, and of these again about seventy-five per cent. go to the West, so that in proportion to its size and population New-York derives less benefit from immigration than the Western States. The healthy, industrious and wealthy emigrant generally goes West or South, and the worthless one remains behind. The Board of Emigration prevents disease from spreading all over the country. It is specially important that the emigrant should not be imposed upon, as he then loses his elasticity of mind and trust in his new relations, and becomes more of a burden than a source of profit. The emigrant is still shamefully abused in his transit to this country, and Congress should endeavor to effect some international treaties for his protection. It has a fine opportunity now in the offer of the North German Confederation. Let it be done as soon as possible.

At the conclusion of Mr. KAPP's essay the President introduced to the audience CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., who read a paper on

THE MODE OF ELECTING PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—ITS DEFECTS AND THE REMEDY.

Mr. ADAMS commenced his paper with the remark that the following question was asked in the paper on "Protection of the Ballot," made before this Association at its meeting at Albany on the 19th of February last: "Can any good reason be suggested why the people of this country should not directly vote for their Presidents, as they ever have for their Governors?" This query did not have long to wait for a conclusive response. A very able criticism upon the paper in question shortly after appeared in the Chicago *Tribune*, which, while emphatically condemning the present mode of choosing the Electoral College, pointed out very clearly certain other dangers inherent in the method of direct elections, which, if supported by reason, are undoubtedly conclusive against it. The difficulty in the existing system, that of electing the College from each State as a general ticket, and by popular vote is, that an irresistible temptation to fraud is held out. A few thousand manufactured votes in New-York City, by controlling through a bare popular majority the thirty-three votes of the State, exactly offset 150,000 popular majority in Illinois, Massachusetts and Vermont, which together threw the same number of votes as New-York. The present system, therefore, not only renders fraudulent voting most unnaturally effective, but exactly points out the localities where it is needed to produce result, and almost how many votes are required. Fraud thus becomes a political necessity to counteract fraud. Violations of the ballot on any large scale can only be perpetrated under certain circumstances. They are possible in large cities, where the voters are necessarily unknown to each other, and in rude and lawless communities. They are impossible in well-regulated and moderately-peopled sections of country. The simple question therefore is, how can the influence of the crowded or lawless portions of the community be most effectually restricted within their legitimate limits? If the President were elected by a direct popular vote of the whole community, it is true one or many illegal votes in one section could only offset the same number of legal votes in another section; whereas in the last election a single ballot manufactured by one party in California could have been able to offset 180 legal votes actually cast by the other party in Iowa. In so far as it remedied this difficulty, and at least deprived fraud of an advantage by reducing all votes, legal or spurious, to a level, the election by a direct popular vote would be an improvement on the present system. Such a change, however, as was pointed out by the *Tribune*, would be open to grave objections; it would be cumbrous, liable to fraud, and would lead to great dangers in case of a close vote. Even New-York, whatever it may be accustomed to within its own limits, might not see with equanimity vast opposing majorities rolling up from the wilds of Texas to settle some closely-contested election. Such an objection is conclusive, and while the existing system stands condemned, no relief is to be found in the direction suggested in February. What is the next step in the discussion? Something must be done. The frauds—unprecedented, systematic, appalling—which a year ago were only vaguely alleged, are now matters of record. Courts of law have passed upon them; Committees have investigated them. Finally the community is convinced in regard to them, for partisan leaders even acknowledge them, as was seen in the *World* of Sept. 5. As usual, however, nothing is being done to guard against them in future. The country has hitherto escaped Presidential elections contested on the ground of fraud, only by a miracle as it were. This good fortune cannot continue forever. The subject cannot be too much discussed. The solution of the problem will be arrived at when that system of elections is devised under which the effects of frauds shall be restricted within the narrowest possible limits. The existing system and the method of election by direct vote being rejected, we are brought directly back to the electoral system conducted by districts. The article referred to in the *Tribune* perfectly set forth the working of this system. The two members of each college, representing the United States Senators, would be elected by a vote at large. Each district would elect also one member of the college. Any number of thousands of fraudulent votes in a given district could only affect three electoral votes under this system, instead of thirty-three, as was the case last year, or the grand result as would be the case under a general popular vote. All incentive to great fraud would thus be removed. The regulation of this subject is especially reserved to the State Legislatures, by article 2, section 1, of the Constitution. The question of changing it for theoretical reasons has been long agitated. HAMILTON, JACKSON, BENTON, SUMNER, and others, have all discussed it. Now the change is urged as an absolute necessity to prevent outrageous frauds; the question is practical and vital, not merely theoretical. Reform is essential to political health. All who have considered the subject arrive at one conclusion—that a change in the Constitution is imperative. The necessary modification will be found reduced to form in the report of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, on the New-York election frauds:

> ARTICLE —. The electors of President and Vice-President shall be chosen as follows:
>
> Two electors of President and Vice-President shall be chosen at large, from each State, by the qualified voters therein.
>
> A number of electors in each State, equal to the whole number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, shall be chosen in single districts of contiguous and compact territory, each containing, as nearly as possible, an equal amount of population.
>
> The times, places and manners of choosing such electors shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations.
>
> Congress shall prescribe the mode of determining the validity of the choice of electors, and of contesting the right to the office of President and Vice-President.

Here is a tangible measure of vital reform which seems to be unexceptionable. What can be done to make it a practical question? How can its adoption be forwarded? Politicians, caucuses and conventions cannot be relied on in this matter. This measure seeks to dry up, not to create, a fountain of corruption. It carries with it no political patronage, no spirit of victory. If there is, then, any public field in which the labor of this Association can be made useful; if there is any function it can profit, it is in putting its shoulder to the wheel to forward such measures as that proposed by Mr. LAWRENCE. It should adopt such deserving political orphans. Political organizations will not do this; yet somebody must. To this work the American Social Science Association proposes more especially to devote itself, and it has already begun by adopting, as far as it may, that most deserving and most neglected of political orphans, the Civil Service Reform. That it may efficiently prosecute the labor it asks support and encouragement from the large class who, while wishing well to their country, are yet conscious that, immersed in other pursuits, they do not do their full duty as citizens toward it. With this end in view I would now respectfully suggest that this Association do memorialize Congress on the subject of the immediate passage by it, and submission to the Legislatures of the several States, with a view of its adoption into the Federal Constitution, of the amendment to that instrument recommended at the close of Report No. 31, House documents, Fortieth Congress, third session.

The next paper was by Professor FRANCIS BACON, of Yale College, on the subject of

VACCINATION.

Professor BACON's paper contained a history of "vaccination" as a preventive of smallpox, as well as "innoculation," which preceded it, and which is now practiced among the Chinese. It also dwelt at considerable length on the details of the mode of vaccinating, and a description of the signs that indicate a thorough vaccination. The statistics of England and other European countries were cited to show the almost absolute security afforded by vaccination against the scourge of smallpox. The alleged evil results of vaccination on the health of the race were treated as wholly imaginary and unworthy of consideration. In conclusion the paper recommended the establishment of a Government bureau of vaccination and the appointment of physicians who should furnish free vaccination, with the guarantee that the work should be properly done and pure vaccine matter used. Compulsory vaccination, like that secured by law in England, was probably not practicable in this country, but by Government taking the subject under its control the confidence of the people would be gained, and voluntary vaccination would thus be well nigh universal.

At the close of Professor BACON's paper an adjournment was had until 8 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Association was attended by a much larger audience than any previous session, owing probably to the fact that the two most important papers were announced to be read at that time. The first paper was by General JAMES A. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Congressional Committee on the census of 1870—the subject being

"THE AMERICAN CENSUS."

On being introduced by the President he was received with great applause, and commenced by saying that in the paper he was about to read he did not speak as the organ or mouthpiece of the Congressional Committee on the census, the work of that Committee not being yet completed.

The principles of statistical science and the modern census, he said, are closely allied. The application of the science of statistics is of recent date, and owes its origin to the impulse of modern civilization. The first comprehensive statement of the principles of this science originated with Professor ACHENWALL, of Gottingen. Without tracing the stages of its growth, the results of the cultivation of statistics in the spirit and method of science may be shown as follows: First, it has developed the truth that society is an organism whose elements and forces conform to laws as constant and pervasive as those which govern the material universe, and that the study of these laws will enable man to ameliorate his condition, to emancipate himself from the cruel dominion of superstition, and from countless evils, which were once thought beyond his control, and will make him the master rather than the slave of nature. Mankind have been slow to believe that order reigns in the universe—that the world is a cosmos and not a chaos. The assertion of the reign of law has been stubbornly resisted at every step. The divinities of heathen superstition still linger, in one form or another, in the faith of the ignorant, and even many intelligent men shrink from the contemplation of one Supreme Will acting regularly, not fortuitously, through laws beautiful and simple, rather than through a fitful and capricious providence. LECKY tells us that in the early ages it was believed that the motion of heavenly bodies, as well as atmospheric changes, were effected by angels. In the Talmud a special angel was assigned to every star and every element, and similar notions were general throughout the middle ages. The scientific spirit has cast out the demons and presented us with nature, clothed and in her right mind, and living under the reign of law. It has given us for the sorceries of the alchemist the beautiful laws of chemistry; for the dreams of the astrologer the sublime truth of astronomy; for the wild visions of cosmogony the monumental records of geology; for the anarchy of diabolism the laws of God. But more stubborn still has been the resistance against every attempt to assert the reign of law in the realm of society. In that struggle statistics has been the handmaid of science, and has poured a flood of light upon the dark questions of famine and pestilence, ignorance and crime, disease and death.

We no longer hope to predict the career and destiny of a human being by studying the conjunction of planets that presided at his birth. We study rather the laws of life within him and the elements and forces of nature and society around him. We no longer attribute the untimely death of infants to the sin of Adam, but to bad nursing and ignorance. We are beginning to acknowledge that:

> "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Governments are only beginning to recognize these truths. In 1853 the Presbytery of Edinburgh petitioned the British Ministry to appoint a day of national fasting and prayer in order to stay the ravages of cholera in Scotland. Lord PALMERSTON, the Home Secretary, replied in a letter, which a century before no British statesman would have dared to write. He told the clergy of Scotland that "the plague being already upon them, activity was preferable to humiliation; that the causes of disease should be removed by improving the abodes of the poor, and cleansing them from those sources of contagion which would infallibly breed pestilence, and be fruitful in death, in spite of all the prayer and fastings of a united, but inactive nation."

HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE expressed the belief that this letter will be quoted in future ages as a striking illustration of the progress of enlightened public opinion. But that further progress is possible is seen in the fact that within the last three years an English Bishop has attributed the rinderpest to the Oxford Essay and the writings of COLENSO. Until recently historians studied nations in the aggregate; now, statistical inquiry leads into the hovels, homes, workshops, mines, fields, prisons, hospitals, and wheresoever the seeds of national growth or decay may be discovered. Without statistics, MACAULAY'S third volume could never have been written. The statesman and legislator must also have access to statistics which reveal the great laws of social life. The light of statistics is needed by the statesman in order to frame laws for the correction of abuses and wrongs. Who doubts that ere many months the Press of the country will burn down the whipping posts of Delaware. Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS shows that politics is taking its place among sciences, its superstructure resting on classified facts; and the registration of political facts may be considered as the entrance to politics, as it furnishes the material upon which to operate and build upon. He states that the practical statesman can hardly take a single safe step without consulting these records, whether he be framing a plan of finance or considering the operations of an existing tax, following the variations of trade, studying public health or examining the effects of criminal law. NAPOLEON said, "Statistics is the budget, and without a budget there is no public safety." We can all agree with GOETHE, that figures show how the world is governed. Baron QUETELET, of Belgium, gives great stress to the benefit the world has derived from statistical science in elevating the morals of all mankind.

Mr. GARFIELD cited the fact that the importance of statistical science was growing, and nearly every modern nation has established a bureau for the uses of statesmen and science. In thirty States of Europe, where the science is now cultivated, not one of their central bureaus was organized prior to 1800. The chief instrument of American statistics is the census, which should serve the country twofold—by making a full and accurate exhibit of the elements of national life and strength, and by exhibiting general results to be compared with similar data obtained by other nations. The origin and development of the American census was then considered in the light of its national uses and its relation to social science. The efforts to obtain a reliable census in the earlier history of our country were not very successful, much superstition being found among the people. The Colonial Governor of New-York in 1715 suggested that a computation be made, based upon militia returns, on account of this superstition. This superstition is traced down to 1867, when a speaker in Washington denounced a census as illegal, and thought that the Police should be enjoined from asking questions proposed. Provisions were made in the Constitution for the taking of a triennial census, on which to base charges for war and other national expenses. An eminent French writer on statistics, referring to this constitutional provision, said it was a phenomena for a new Government to thus institute the statistics of their country on the very day of its foundation. The American founders, however, looked only to practical ends, and the census was not, so far as known, then considered in its scientific bearings. As illustrating the growth of the American census, it is worth observing that the report of the first census was an octavo pamphlet of fifty-two pages, and that of 1800 a folio of seventy-eight pages. On the 23d of January, 1800, a memorial of the American Philosophical Society, signed by THOMAS JEFFERSON, its President, was laid before the Senate. In this remarkable paper, written in the spirit and interest of science, the memorialists prayed that the sphere of the census might be greatly extended, but it does not appear to have made any impression on the Senate, for no trace of it can be found in the annals of Congress. The results obtained by the first six censuses were meagre for the purposes of science. That of 1790 embraced population only, its single schedule containing six inquiries. That of 1800 had only a population schedule, with fourteen inquiries. In 1810 an attempt was made to superadd statistics of manufactures, but the results were of no value. In 1820 the statistics of manufactures were again worthless. In 1830 the attempt to take them was abandoned. In 1840 there were schedules of population and manufactures, and some inquiries relating to education and employments. The law of May 23, 1850, under which the seventh and eighth censuses were taken, marks an important era in the history of American statistics. This law owes many of its wisest provisions and the success of its execution to Mr. JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, under whose intelligent superintendence the chief work of the last two censuses was done. This law marks the transition of the American census from the merely practical to the scientific phase. The system thus originated needs correction to make it conform to the later results of statistical science, and to the wants of the American people. Nevertheless it deserved the high commendations passed upon it by some of the most eminent statisticians and publicists of the Old World. while recognizing the great relative merits of the last census, it is also evident that the important advance made in Social Science, and the great changes that have occurred in our country during the last decade, require a revision of the law.

To this end I shall examine, first, some of the principal defects in the methods of the existing law, and, second, the defects in the inquiries made in the schedules.

The speaker contended that the taking of the census should not be in charge of United States Marshals, as they are not chosen with a view to fitness for any statistical inquiry, and even if qualified, have other important and onerous duties to perform; besides which they are unpopular from their official character. The varied duties devolving on Marshals in collecting census returns were plainly shown as being not only unequally divided, but too large for any one man to perform thoroughly. Too much time is allowed for taking the census and publishing the results. The report of the census of 1850 was not printed till 1853, and the volume relating to manufactures was not printed till 1859. The preliminary report of 1860 was not printed till 1862; the full reports on population and agriculture were delayed till 1864, and those on manufactures and mortality till the end of 1866. The plan adopted in England of taking the census in one day, which being confined to facts of population only, and the fact of great density of the inhabitants to a small extent of territory, could not be carried out in this country. But our census could be taken in one month. The present method also leads to great inaccuracies from a disposition on the part of the people to avoid answering so many questions, the importance of which they fail to appreciate. The facts given by families also should be held secret in the Census Bureau. The compensation for taking the census is of doubtful wisdom, three different plans of payment being followed. The rules of compensation also offer temptations to exaggerate some of the returns and to make constructive charges. The law should be amended so that the supervision and enumeration should be made by persons specially chosen for fitness for the work, in no way connected with the national constabulary or with the assessment or collection of taxes. The districts should be small enough for one man to arrange the work by designating census takers. Congressional Districts would be the most convenient. Separate schedules, at least for the household, the farm and the manufacturing and commercial establishments, should be distributed a month or a fortnight before the day to which the enumeration relates, so that the people may be familiarized with the inquiries made, and that, as far as possible without the aid of census takers, the blanks may be filled up. This will insure greater correctness, and will greatly reduce the time required for the enumeration. By the use of these schedules, and an organization such as has been suggested, it is believed that the enumeration may actually be completed in one month from the first of June. It should be put into the law, and into the official oath of all officers and employes of the Bureau, that the returns are confidential; that the business of no citizen shall be made public; that the returns of money values shall not in any way be made the basis of taxation, nor be used as evidence in the courts. These provisions of the law should be printed in the schedules, and the President should be requested to issue his proclamation, calling upon all the people to aid in making the returns as full and accurate as possible.

A liberal compensation, in the simple form of salary or per diem, with no mileage or constructive charges, should be provided so as to command and insure the best talent of the nation for the execution of the work. Small pay in the matter would be wastefulness. A sufficient clerical force should be employed in Washington to tabulate, condense and arrange the whole for publication in one year, or at the farthest, two years after the returns are in. The results can be published in a form considerably more condensed than in the last report. The defects in the inquiries prescribed in the present schedule are set forth at great length and reforms pointed out in detail. He proposes several reforms in statistics of agriculture and industry, in order to enhance their value to all interested throughout the country. He forbears discussing the taking of social statistics, as discussions bearing upon them will take place at this Convention, and closes by urging the establishment of a National Bureau of Statistics under the direction of experienced statitticians. He concludes as follows: We have already a Commissioner of Mining Statistics; some provisions in the Treasury Department for financial statistics; a department whose chief function is to collect educational statistics, and some attention is given to statistics in the Department of Agriculture. It is greatly to be regretted that these statistical forces have not been consolidated, the scope of their work enlarged and the whole thoroughly organized, the whole of which could be done at an expense not greatly increased. But at this late day it is manifestly impossible to organize and equip a permanent statistical bureau in time to take the next census, and hence, regret it as we may, we must again depend wholly on the Census Office.

In conclusion, the American census should furnish a muster roll of the American people, showing as far as it is possible for figures to show, their vital, physical, intellectual and moral power; it should provide us with an inventory of the nation's wealth and show us how it is invested; it should exhibit the relation of population to wealth, by showing the distribution of the one and the avocation and industries of the other. The ninth census of the United States will be far more interesting and important than any of its eight predecessors. Since 1850, in spite of its losses, the nation has doubtless greatly increased in population and in wealth. It has taken a new position among the nations. It has passed through one of the most bloody and exhaustive wars in history. The time for reviewing its condition is most opportune. Questions of the profoundest interest demand answers. Has the loss of nearly half a million young and middle-aged men, who fell on the field of battle, or who died in hospitals or prisons, diminished the ratio of increase of population? Have the relative numbers of the sexes been sensibly changed? Has the relative number of orphans and widows perceptibly increased? Has the war affected the distribution of wealth, or changed the character of our industries? and, if so, in what manner and to what extent? What have been the effect of the struggle on the educational, benevolent and religious institutions of the country? These questions and many more of most absorbing interest, the census of 1870 should answer. If it does not, the failure will reflect deep disgrace on the American people.

At the close of General GARFIELD'S address, which was frequently applauded, GEORGE WM. CURTIS was introduced and read the last paper of the evening, entitled

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In this paper Mr. CURTIS sought rather to call attention to the necessity of the reform by exposing the present condition of the service, and the inevitable result of the existing system, than by considering the details of a method. He began by relating an anecdote of President LINCOLN'S humorous impatience at the importunity of politicians seeking to control appointments. The present qualification for the civil service of the United States is unscrupulous party zeal. Our system, therefore, is the most ignorant, wasteful and destructive possible. It not only fosters political corruption, but it poisons the springs of moral action in the nation itself, and so endangers its permanence, violating the fundamental principles of thrift and economy. We furnish the internal condition that an enemy most loves to see. The same simple virtues that founded the nation can alone preserve it. These are the plainest of truths, but we despise them. It is claimed that ours is a Government of parties, and that parties can be effectually managed only by patronage. But, actually, this is a Government of the people through parties; and when it is urged that the dominant party must be supported by the public treasury, it is really asserted that frugality, efficiency and honesty are incompatible with popular government. The practice of a strict party disposition of the public service was not that of the first Administrations; but even then the evils of a want of proper organization were apparent. Office was held at the will of the appointing power, not by any tenure of fidelity or industry. Continuance in office was the practice, but it was not the law. The practice, however, founded in reason was so respected that the Congressional Committee upon Retrenchment state they have not learned of the removal of a single subordinate officer, except for cause, from the beginning of WASHINGTON'S Administration to that of JACKSON. Vacancies which were not "made, but "happened," were filled, however, from the dominant party. President JACKSON introduced the present system, which makes the emoluments of the whole civil service the spoils of the successful party. Its motto is *voe victis*—woe to the conquered—and whichever party is the victor the country is always the victim. Every four years the whole machinery of the Government is pulled to pieces, and the great officers of the United States become mere officeholders. The subordinate officers are not appointed for fitness, and the country is, therefore, served more wretchedly, and at a more extravagant rate, than any citizen. The officer, taught by the system to consider his office an insecure prize, seeks to make the most of it in the shortest time. He is judged by the appointing power not by the manner in which he does his duty, but by the zeal with which he serves his party. He must do the "hard work" of the campaign, and so sophisticated has the public mind become that an officeholder writes that officeholders ought to take the active business of parties into their own hands. The public yields, and the consequence and the result is that we are obliged to vote for candidates nominated by those who are selfishly interested in their success. Of course the reputation of the service is long since ruined. There are, indeed, men of the highest honor, industry and ability in the civil service of the United States; but those qualities do not make them any surer of their positions. They know better than any of us that a position procured without qualification and lost without fault, a post without honor or promotion, cannot appeal to the ambition of worthy men. But the system is not only absurd and wasteful. By exasperating party spirit it makes the food of thousands of families dependent upon the result of an election, and so embitters the election to a perilous degree. Nor are its evils limited to the service. The bad example vitiates every department of activity and industry. If fitness is disregarded in public office, it will become less valuable in private employment. Moreover, the moral standard of the country must inevitably decline, and we shall see conspicuous citizens publicly professing respect for those whom they would not welcome to their homes. These facts must at last force home the question whether a nation becoming morally rotten can long endure. The civil service reform therefore begins with the assertion that there is no reason in the nature of things, nor of our form of government, why the United States should not manage its affairs with the same economy, ability and honesty that private business is managed, and that to do this the most obvious means must be used. The basis of any good system must be some kind of competitive examination for which the bill introduced by Mr. JENCKES provides, and the value of which has been tested in other countries. The objections to the reform show rather a desire to oppose than reason in opposition. It is asserted that the proposed reform is not agreeable to the spirit of popular institutions; that it would create a privileged class and a Circumlocution Office; that an examination proves nothing but literary ability; that it is borrowed from monarchical Governments. These objections were considered in order, and the paper closed with an appeal to the public conscience and common sense to grapple with the trading politicians. The Rings of every kind will assist. Let them resist; our duty is to rout them.

The Convention then adjourned until to-day at 3 P. M.

The Democrats of the Sixth Judicial District have nominated Hon. HEZEKIAH STURGES, of Cooperstown, now County Judge of Otsego County, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

ITALY.

The City of Milan—The New Emmanuel Gallery—Physical and Political Features—The Lombard Dialect—Tourists' Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Monday, Oct. 11, 1869.

Besides the names by which they are known to all the world, the principal Italian cities, like our own, have titles drawn from some local characteristic. Thus we have *Firenze la bella*, or Florence the beautiful; *Roma la eterna*, or the Eternal City; *Venezia la gaia*, the lively or gay city; *Genoa la superba*, and *Milano la ricca*, and so on to the end. This City of Milan has a good claim to its title, for after Naples, which has more than twice its population, it is without doubt the richest of all the Italian centres of commercial life. Placed in the middle of a broad region of great fertility, it has in agriculture an unfailing source of wealth upon which to fall back. It has much accumulated capital, and is the residence of many bankers and ancient rich families. Within a few years the prosperity of the place has received a new impulse, and the inhabitants possess qualities of character which, whether under Austrian or Italian rule, are calculated to make this prosperity sure. Considerable has been done to add new embellishments to the city, and these new works are yet far from being completed. The people of Milan are justly proud of the new Victor Emmanuel Gallery, and it is one of the things which visitors first go to see and most admire. It almost rivals the Cathedral in magnificence; indeed, at the first glance, its cruciform plan gives the effect of a cathedral structure, and its nave and transepts are as wide and lofty as those of the great church itself. Its shops are as elegant as any in Europe, and its roof of iron and glass is an abyss of dazzling illumination. In the evening it is the favorite place of promenade of the better-dressed portion of the population, and for the accommodation of large numbers there is ample space. It is strange that New-York does not take it into its head to add to its beauties and conveniences a structure of this kind, and, if it chooses, on a scale even more magnificent—which, indeed, seems almost unnecessary. This structure is raised for trade, and the object is profit; but it is not less monumental. One admirable thing about every Italian improvement of this kind is the character of permanence which is given by solidity of construction. There is no buckram or tissue paper sham. An eye is had not only to the profit and enjoyment of the day, but of many generations, and the great buildings which are now raised will stand long enough for time to paint them with the rich color which it has left upon so many of the monuments of the past.

Milan has some features, which more than anything at Florence, give it the aspect of a capital city. But nature has done for the latter what no inventions of art or expenditure of money can ever produce here. The municipality of Florence is at this moment expending more than it can probably afford; but had it unlimited opulence, or the wealth which may some day be its portion, it could be made by art the most attractive city in Europe, as it is already by nature the most charming. As it is, there is no doubt much of truth expressed by the word so often in Italian mouths in speaking of what is done there—and that word is *meschino*. Yet Milan, with all its wealth, is evidently a little disposed to practice the same thing, for I notice it is the habit here at 10 o'clock at night for the lamplighters to go about putting out every other gas light. As an evidence of the very practical habit now established, it may be mentioned that gas has been introduced into the Cathedral, the first time that I have noticed in Italy an innovation formerly considered profane. It would be going too far, perhaps, ever to expect to see a jet of gas burning before the shrine of the Virgin, but no one can say with certainty what may happen in the galloping search for conveniences of this utilitarian time.

Milan is in some respects a model city. Its streets are admirably paved, and are kept not less admirably clean. The town has an aspect of extreme tidiness, and signs of decay are nowhere observed. For cleanliness Florence and Turin deserve equal praise, and the traveler will be obliged to look elsewhere for the filth and squalor which he has been so often told are common in Italy. As he moves toward the south of the Peninsula, or traverses the territory still under the benignant rule of the Pope, he will see poverty and dirt holding their reign with much of the romantic color which gives beauty to pictures more than to the real scene.

Politically, Milan is determined not to play an inferior part in the new order of things. Faithful to duty as a member of a political combination with a power far greater than that of the old, Milan seems destined to be the seat of an important Democratic Republican influence. Some of the most active and enlightened leaders of the advanced party have their home here, and from the shadows of the Alps to the shores of the Romagna large numbers of the population look to these chiefs for guidance. Republicanism is well grounded in the habits of thought of the population; although there is little in the history of Lombardy and no monuments here to awaken memories such as those which make the Genoese, the Venitians and the Florentines, dwell with pride and pleasure upon the glorious epochs associated with the Republics of the past.

The people of this and other parts of Italy are called upon to reform their dialects, of which that of Lombardy is one of the rudest and least intelligible. At least half a dozen dialects are spoken in the Peninsula, and they are to all intents so many distinct languages, so far as they have for effect to keep the various portions of the population asunder. Stopping at Bologna, on my way up here I had opportunity to converse with a Professor of the University, who has given much attention to the subject of a common language for all Italy. Of course a general system of common school instruction is the only means by which such an end can be reached; but the country will reach it, although it may be only after many years, if it continues to move steadily forward in the path upon which it is already well entered.

The hotels of Milan are now pretty well filled with travelers moving from the north toward central and southern Italy. The great Brera Palace has daily its throng of visitors, and the language of half a dozen civilized nations are heard on all sides. The Brera is an excellent collection, and worthy of so refined a capital as Milan, but it is only the vestibule of the great temple of art which Italy has opened for the admiration and worship of the world. Our country people are taking their places as usual in good numbers in the procession, and calming by degrees the fever of a life of action only too intense by gazing upon æsthetic ideals, the growth of a more ascetic and contemplative past.

ANGELICO.

The Pistol in a Smoking Car—A Lawyer Shoots a Merchant.

From the Louisville Express, Oct. 23.

A very terrible affair occurred this morning, about 8:30 o'clock, on the down passenger train from Lexington, while running along between North Benson and Bagdad. The facts, so far as learned from passengers and officers on the train, are as follows:

ALEXANDER ROBERTS, a lawyer, and MARION BOHANNAN, a merchant, had a lawsuit yesterday in Frankfort, and, after the suit was over, had some hard words on the subject. They both returned in the train this morning for their homes, and, as it so happened, were both in the same car. They were not very long out of Frankfort when the quarrel recommenced. ROBERTS got up out of his seat, and going forward, asked the conductor to let him go into the smoking car, as he did not want any further difficulty with BOHANNAN. On entering the forward car he told the brakesman not to let that man come into the car, as he did not want any fuss. He had not been long in the car when BOHANNON entered, and approached him with a pistol in his hand. ROBERTS sat still till he arrived near his seat, then drew a Derringer pistol and shot. BOHANNAN fell dead instantly. ROBERTS called the attention of all in the car to the circumstances under which he did the shooting, and when asked where the ball struck, replied that it would be found in the heart, and so it proved. Of course there was great excitement in the car, though not many were present. ROBERTS gave himself up to the conductor, and on arriving at Eminence was turned over to the officers of the law.

The body of Mr. BOHANNAN was left at Bagdad, the nearest point to his residence. He was a merchant in Consolation; a man about 45 years of age, and leaves a family to mourn their great loss.

ALEXANDER ROBERTS is a lawyer, now living in Shelbyville, but formerly a resident of Consolation.

The Suffrage—An Appeal for the Colored Men.

Some leading colored citizens of this State, whose names are printed below, have issued an appeal to the people for an extension to the colored men of the right of suffrage. They say:

What we ask of you is the recognition of our manhoods. We are taxed as men, conscripted to defend our country when in peril as men, punished for any infraction of law at least as sternly as other men. Why should we not vote as men? We claim no exemption; we ask no favor. We only ask that our voice, feeble though it be, may be heard in common with yours in choosing those by whom the laws are to be made and executed. He who rejects our prayer virtually proclaims that there is no right and no wrong in politics, and that the rule of the strongest is the law of society and the dictate of Heaven.

We most respectfully solicit the prayers of every Christian henceforth, and the vote of each and all on the day of election. We ask every religious journal, of whatever sect or denomination, to publish this appeal forthwith; and we entreat every minister of the Gospel, without distinction or exception, to present our cause and petition to his flock in the course of his pulpit exercises on Sunday, Oct. 31. If, out of the fullness of his heart, he can say something in our behalf, so much the better; if not, let him read this appeal to his flock, and ask them to respond thereto in the spirit of Him who is no respecter of persons, and who is preëminently a God of justice and freedom. Yours, imploringly, Rev. CHARLES B. RAY, (Congregationalist;) Rev. AMOS N. FREEMAN, (Presbyterian;) Rev. WILLIAM F. BUTLER, (Methodist;) Rev. WILLIAM SPELMAN, (Baptist;) Rev. JOHN PETERSON, (Episcopalian;) WILLIAM P. POWELL, PETER W. DOWNING, JAMES W. DUFFIN, JOHN J. ZUILLE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869.

What Governor Brownlow Thought of Judge Cooper.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press, Oct. 23.

Judge HENRY COOPER is elected United States Senator from Tennessee for six years from the 4th of March, 1871.

Judge COOPER is a native of Maury County, but removed to Bedford, where he was married in 1850. He was subsequently elected to the Legislature from that Floterial District, in a hotly contested canvass, by a majority of 500. He was again sent to the Legislature, from the county proper, over one of the most popular men in the district, by about twenty votes. The vote in this election was the largest ever polled in the county up to that time. He received the appointment of Judge from Governor JOHNSON, and served with great credit to himself until 1866, when he accepted a chair in the Faculty of the Cumberland University at Lebanon. During his term on the Bench, he several times sought to resign, but his resignation was not accepted, or rather the Governor of the State (BROWNLOW) insisted upon his retaining the position, and, in a subsequent message to the Legislature, referred to him as one of the purest and most upright members of the State Judiciary, and, though opposed to him politically, earnestly protested against his resignation from the position he had filled with such honor to himself and service to the State. Judge COOPER was never a personal applicant for any office, and was never defeated in any canvass before the people. He is justly regarded one of the rising statesmen of Tennessee, universally esteemed for his spotless character, his eminent abilities and genuine conservatism. In politics he was a consistent Whig, a staunch Unionist during the war, and since as thoroughly a Conservative.

Recovery of a Meteoric Stone in Georgia.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Oct. 23.

We have heretofore copied statements concerning the appearance and explosion of a large meteor in Stewart County, followed by the fall of a number of meteoric stones. Yesterday we were favored with one of these stones, which fell in the yard of Mr. E. BARLOW, about eleven miles southwest of Lumpkin. It fell within six feet of two negro girls, and buried itself in the ground to the depth of about eight inches. The fall was preceded by a loud explosion and a rumbling noise.

The stone sent us is about as large as a medium-sized apple, but is nearer square than round. It is quite heavy for its size, and is encrusted with a black coat as thick as an egg shell, which was evidently formed while the stone was in a state of combustion during its passage through our atmosphere. In color and grain this stone looks like an amalgam of granite and marble—not so coarse as the former, nor as white or fine-grained as the latter.

Internal Revenue, Fourth District New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your comparative statement of internal revenue collections for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1868 and 1869, a typographical error occurs seriously prejudicial to the officers of this district, and which I beg to correct. The figures should read as follows:

Collections in July, August and September, 1868 .... $751,200
Collections in July, August and September, 1869 960,300
Gain in 1869 .... $209,100

Your figures made the collections for 1869, $690,300, instead of $960,300.

C. THOMSON, Deputy Collector.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

Recent Charges of Smuggling—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We believe it to be due to ourselves and friends to state that the charge of smuggling entered against us by Mr. TOOLE is simply based upon the fact that we bought about a year ago in the regular course of legitimate business, at fair market prices, twenty thousand cigars from a man who afterward was discovered to have swindled the Government in an ingenious manner out of the duties due on some of his importations. Having given publicity to this serious accusation, you will do an act of justice by giving this statement room in your paper.

Very respectfully,
SCHRODER & BON.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

The Charges Against Lawyer Letts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your issue of the 26th inst., headed "Charges against a New-York Lawyer for Practicing without a License," in which my name is mentioned. Allow me to say that I retired wholly from the profession three years ago, and that Commissioner SHIELDS promptly dismissed the charge as frivolous, very much to the discomfiture of a hungry and thirsty informer.

J. M. LETTS,
No. 54 William-street.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad War in the Courts—The Recent Freshets—The Courts Running the Road.

The litigation in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad war came up in a new shape on Monday before Judge JOHNSON at Rochester. Mr. BANKS, the receiver, presented a petition stating that he had been put to very great expense in repairing the damages caused by the recent freshets; that he had no resources except about $50,000 in bank, and certain claims, some of which the debtors refused to pay, and there are outstanding liabilities of the road to a large amount, besides interest on the mortgages, a part of which fell due Oct. 1, and part of which will be due in November, and that the bondholders threatened to foreclose the mortgage. He states that the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Albany owe about $88,000, which they decline to pay for two reasons; first, because they understand they are in some of the numerous suits arising out of this contest, enjoined against paying; second, because they claim to have an offset of $35,000. He further states that a large amount of the bonds of the Company under third mortgage, signed, but never issued, are in his possession.

He asks the Court to compel the bank to pay over, and asks for directions as to the order in which he shall pay off the various classes of debts when he gets funds, and whether he is authorized to sell or pledge these bonds to raise money for these purposes. The Court heard an argument on these questions and reserved its decision.

W. L. LEARNED for receiver; MATTHEW HALE for the Ramsay directors; DUDLEY FIELD for the Church directors.

Congressional Investigation—Rear-Admiral Davis' Testimony.

Several members of the Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs are holding sessions at the St. Nicholas Hotel this week, for the purpose of taking testimony in the case of PORTER C. BLISS and GEO. F. MASTERMAN, formerly members of the United States Legation in Paraguay, who were imprisoned by order of LOPEZ, and subsequently sent on board United States vessels belonging to the South Atlantic Squadron, where, as they allege, they were made prisoners and "treated with indignity and insult by officers of the United States Navy." Yesterday Rear-Admiral CHARLES A. DAVIS, who was in command of the squadron at the time, gave his testimony, which was quite lengthy, occupying the entire day, and relating to the reception on board the *Wasp* and *Guerriere* of BLISS and MASTERMAN, and their subsequent treatment. On this last point Admiral DAVIS' statements differ materially from those of the petitioners.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Two Buildings in Fulton-street Consumed—Spire of the Old Dutch Church Destroyed—Building in Dutch-street Damaged—Total Loss $200,000.

The most destructive conflagration that has recently occurred in this City broke out about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the premises of DAVID CLOSE, first floor of No. 116 Fulton-street. This building and No. 114, adjoining, were of brick, six stories high, very old and dry, and having open communication on the two upper floors. The fire totally destroyed Nos. 114 and 116 Fulton-street, burned off the spire of the old Dutch Church, and inflicted material damage upon the building No. 15 Dutch-street.

Mr. JOHN P. HULL, publisher, was rescued from the third floor windows with difficulty.

The total losses reach $201,500, and are divided as follows:

No. 114 Fulton-street was owned by EDWARD WALKER, publisher and bookbinder, who occupied the third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors, together with the fifth and sixth floors of No. 116, and whose loss in building and stock is $100,000. The first floor was occupied by J. W. WALKER, boots and shoes. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000. CHARLES H. JONES, job printer, second floor. Loss, $1,500; insurance not known.

In No. 116 Fulton-street, DAVID CLOSE, clothier, occupied the first floor. Loss $30,000; insurance $20,000. S. SHARDLOW, ivory turner, second floor. Loss $12,000; insurance $4,500. CLAYTON, STARR & LINDSAY, electrotypers, fourth floor and part of the third. Loss $8,000; insured for $6,000. JOHN P. HULL, publisher, part of third floor. Loss $2,000; no insurance. The building, owned by S. SHARDLOW, was valued at $20,000, and was insured for $14,000.

No. 15 Dutch-street is a five-story front with a four-story rear extension, owned by JAMES S. SMITH, manufacturer of military equipments, who occupied the first floor of the front as salesroom and all of the rear building as a workshop. His loss on building and stock was $5,000, and his total insurance on both $14,000. J. W. MOORE, dealer in hardware, on second floor; damaged by water $300, and insured for $600. HUTCHINSON & CO., printers, on the third floor; damages by water $1,000, and insured for $1,800. HENRY WILSON, paper cutter, on fourth floor; damage by water $700, insured for $2,500. JOHN B. LENNON, jeweler, on fifth floor, had no insurance, and was damaged $300.

The chief point of interest in the disaster was the old Dutch Church, which although some distance from the two burning buildings, was fired in the spire by flying brands hurled everywhere in the vicinity by the high wind that prevailed. The ancient and massive structure, owing to the non-conbustible character of its materials rather than by the exertions of the firemen, was saved with the loss of its spire. The corporation owning the building, estimate the damage at $8,000, but are insured for $60,000.

October Sale of Coal—Large Rise in Stove Coal.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sold 70,000 tons of Scranton coal yesterday afternoon. The price of stove coal advanced $1 a ton, the other being only slightly in advance of previous prices. The following table tells the story:

	Tons.	October.	September.
Lump	10,000	$5 25 @$5 55	$5 12½ @$5 25
Steamboat	15,000	5 25 @ 5 47½	5 00 @ 5 07½
Grate	10,000	6 25 @ 6 65	6 00 @ 6 35
Egg	8,000	6 77 @ 7 00	6 00 @ 6 65
Stove	17,000	8 07½ @ 8 35	6 95 @ 7 22½
Chestnut	10,000	5 85 @ 6 02	5 45 @ 5 57½

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I. and Oyer and Terminer.—Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
903—Lester vs. Spofford.
2091—Moy vs. Kessel.
2093—Jaroslawski vs. Long Island Peat Co.
2095—Felb vs. Foster.
2097—McLeod vs. Harrington.
2101—Swezey vs. Crane.
2105—American National Bank vs. Waggoner, Jr.
2107—Brooks vs. Harrington.
2109—James vs. Brown.

Nos.
2111—James vs. Bolton.
2115—Stoye vs. Livitsky.
2117—Stettheimer vs. Rothschild.
2119—Robinson vs. Heugh.
2123—McIntyre vs. Griffin.
2125—Clarke vs. Muller.
2127—Lienau vs. Spoerry.
2129—Prentiss vs. Stockwell.
2133—Sigler vs. Pettigrew.
2135—Wilson vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
2137—Bligh vs. Devoe.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1486—Rosenthal vs. Pecare.
1120—Clark vs. Gardiner.
1434—Miler vs. Haines.
1488—First Nat. Bank of Cincinnati vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1540—Hatch vs. Tessinger.
1316—Williams vs. Ely.
1524—Gordon vs. Salomon.
1566—Weeks vs. Russell.
1570—Zinn vs. Landauer.
1572—Wright vs. Holbrook.
1580—Wilton vs. Sturges.
1198—Uhl vs. Minaldi.
498—Howe vs. Warren.

Nos.
564—Baltimore Mining Co. vs. Holmes, &c.
1564—Nat. Bank of North America vs. Penistar.
1526—Feistel vs. Brinckerhoff.
1562—Dubois vs. Relf.
1584—Matthews vs. Nat. Expr. & Trans. Co.
1586—People's Bank vs. Mitchell.
1588—Cady vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
117—Bartlett vs. Shirley.
285—Keeler vs. Slauson.
309—Atkins vs. Rowland.

Nos.
314—Moody vs. James Fisk, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.

This Court stands adjourned to Friday, the 29th inst., when the following calendar will be called:

Nos.
208—Gilman vs. McLellan.
292—Wm. L. Challis vs. Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Co.

Nos.
293—L. C. Challis vs. The Same.
142—Vose vs. The Florida Railroad Co.
248—Galinger vs. Galinger.
452—Stanley vs. Miller.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.

Nos.
1057—Finnegan vs. Samuels.
1231—Moran vs. Lent.
1237—Eton vs. Luyster.
1249—Beck vs. Sindorf.
1189—Mercer vs. Bowles.
1061—Cooper vs. Randolph.
1255—Octelian vs. Nicholl.
1257—Watson vs. Park.

Nos.
1259—Danheiser vs. Fisen.
1261—Schafer vs. O'Brien.
1263—Driscoll vs. Murray.
1265—Staples vs. Simpson.
1267—Moran vs. Wood.
1269—Chapman vs. Goldman.
1271—Beal vs. Lohman.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Calendar for the 28th, 29th and 30th inst.—Held by Alker, Gross and Curtis, J. J.

Nos.
1—Rooney vs. McGay.
2—Noyes vs. Irwin.
3—Kelly vs. Mackay.
4—Mass vs. Greason.
5—Feldman vs. Gebhard.
6—Holyoke Warp Mills vs. Freund.

Nos.
7—Mackay vs. Comstock.
8—Tracy vs. Wood.
9—Kennelly vs. Haines.
10—Massey vs. Harney.
11—Finch vs. Harway.
12—Mason vs. Wahams.
13—Hoffmire vs. Duffy.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 27.

By Judge Cardozo.

The United States Life Insurance Company *vs.* Adams; motion granted.

Potter *vs.* Hyman; default opened, judgment to stand as security.

Phalon *vs.* Phalon; the policy of the law is against divorces; the decree should, therefore, be opened, not on the ground of fraud, but because the defendant denies all the charges, and the application to be relieved from the default is speedily made, and the default reasonably excused; the defendant may answer in five days.

Fowler *vs.* Lowenstein; motion denied.

Hess *vs.* Kauffler; motion denied.

Holland *vs.* Hilton; motion denied; $10 costs to abide the event.

Weith *vs.* Bank of North Carolina; order settled.

Vanderbilt *vs.* Kirwin; motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Preston *vs.* Coleman; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 27.

By Judge Barnard.

Foster *vs.* Leet; complaint dismissed; judgment for the defendant.

Thomas *vs.* Spencer; judgment for plaintiff for $4,000.

THE DUFFY DIVORCE CASE.

The motion in this case to set aside the decree of divorce which had been adjourned until yesterday, came up before Judge JONES of the Superior Court. The lawyer who appeared for the husband, being satisfied that the decree was obtained by forgery has consented that the judgment be opened and the cause sent before a referee, the wife to have alimony at the rate of $5 per week during the pendency of the suit, and a counsel fee of $150.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

NO. 158.—*The Materials, &c., of the Monitor Comanche vs. The Coast Wrecking Company of New-York.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of California. The libelants are the Coast Wrecking Company, chartered by the Legislature of New-York, with power to engage in a general towing and salvage business, to maintain the necessary vessels and apparatus, and to make charges for salvage and enforce them in the same manner as private parties; and in pursuance of such authority the Company maintains constantly, in readiness for emergencies, vessels and apparatus specially adapted to the service, and keeps, as claimed, a staff of officers and men of established experience and skill as wreckers, divers, engineers, &c.

In November, 1863, the ship *Aquilla*, owned by Donohue, Ryon & Secor, a California firm, having arrived in San Francisco from New-York, laden with the materials and armament of the monitor *Comanche*, which was to be constructed, under contract with the Government by that firm, sunk at her moorings in port. The owners of the ship abandoned ship and cargo, the latter being but partially insured to the agent of the underwriters at San Francisco. The agent did not accept, but jointly with the Government Superintendent for the building of the monitor, took vigorous measures to save the property, which were continued for several weeks, at a cost to the underwriters of $28,000, but were finally given up.

The Coast Wrecking Company at New-York, at this juncture, agreed with the underwriters to undertake the salvage of the materials of the monitor; and dispatched to San Francisco a party of professionals under command of the Superintendent of the Company, which commenced operations the latter part of January, 1864, and completed the service in about six months. The original value of the property saved—the materials, &c., for the monitor—was $403,000, $60,000 of which was uninsured. The Wrecking Company received $85,000 for the service, half cash and half in currency; but $15,000, represented by the Columbian Insurance Company, the Company having failed, was not paid. To recover the $15,000 unpaid by the Columbian Insurance Company and salvage on the $60,000 uninsured this libel was filed. In the District Court below the decree was for the libelants, and they were awarded the sum of $24,062 25 with interest. That decree was affirmed at the Circuit, and the cause was then brought here, the appellants claiming that the Company cannot claim as a salvor, because a salvor is one who renders personal service, which can be claimed only by persons engaged therein. If the libelant can be a salvor it cannot claim as the sole salvor; and payment to it would be no protection to the claimants against its employees, and each of whom can maintain his separate action for his services. It is also contended that this is not a case of salvage service, because a contract was made with the Company to perform the service for a sum certain; and that, even if it is held to be a case of salvage, the amount allowed in this case violates the established principles of law and justice regulating compensation for salvage. It is also objected that the decree is vague and uncertain. The Company contend that the service was eminently a salvage service. It was a voluntary service, rendered by them in the saving of the cargo in peril, on board of the wrecked ship. The case presents all the ingredients of a salvage service: the danger from which the property was rescued; the value of the property; the risk incurred in the salvage; the value of the property employed in the service; the skill and knowledge shown in rendering the service, and the time and labor expended. Public policy requires this service to be compensated, not in proportion to the value of the property, but in proportion to the hazard of the service, with a view to the encouragement of such services. The same policy demands that the means of salvage shall be the most efficient possible; hence the Court of Admiralty has not hesitated to accept all beneficial modes and instruments of salvage service, which, from time to time are developed by the progressive forces of society, even though they may depart from the settled rule of decision. The old rule that none can claim salvage who do not take part in person in the service, has been often disregarded in important cases, and is now rather the exception than the rule. As where a ship sends part of her crew on salvage service, those who remain on board are entitled to share in the salvage earned; where salvage was allowed to the owner of the ship engaged in the service, though he was absent and ignorant of the transaction. This departure in favor of the owner of the vessel was carried still further in the case of steamers, when they first came into use. The greatly increased power and efficiency of these vessels, then a new force in the maritime world, were cordially welcomed in Admiralty in the first case that arose.

John E. Ward for the appellants; Senator Casserly for the Wrecking Company.

THE YERGER CASE.

Chief Justice CHASE said, in reply to the suggestion of Mr. Phillips yesterday, that it was undeniably a matter of discretion with counsel when to move for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Yerger case. The point of jurisdiction having been determined, the Court would hear a motion for the writ whenever counsel should see proper to make it.

The following-named cases were argued:

Ovendano Brothers, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Edward J. Gay.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana, involving an advance of money to raise the crops of 1865-1866.

The steamer *Carroll*, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, claimants, *vs.* John Green.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. This is a case of collision beeween the *Carroll* and schooner *Loon*, near Point no Point.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

THE EAGEN CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

The case of Frank Webb, who was arrested some time since for complicity with General E. Eagen in the Custom House frauds, was resumed yesterday. Clarence M. Buel was examined by the Government. The further hearing was adjourned until the 28th inst., at 10 A. M., at the United States Circuit Court rooms.

Mr. Simonson, Assistant United States District Attorney, for the Government; J. L. Hill, for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

REPLEVIN—JUDGMENT AGAINST AN INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICER.

James Lane vs. —— *Andrews*.—This was a replevin suit, brought by the plaintiff, formerly a distiller in this City, against the defendant—formerly a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under Callicot—to recover a horse, wagon, harness, blanket and robe, valued at $600. The plaintiff claimed by his proof that in May, 1867, he had loaned the defendant the property in question to use in riding around and making seizures under an extraordinary commission which the latter had received from Washington about that time; that after the defendant had used the same for about three months the plaintiff sent a letter over by a friend to the defendant to return the property in question. The defendant replied that he would see the plaintiff the same day, or would send the property over the next day. The plaintiff introduced other witnesses to fortify his version of the loan.

The defendant, on the other hand, went on the stand and testified that the plaintiff was an informer in his employ; that he had loaned the plaintiff $50, and had borrowed the property in question for a few days; that he liked it so well that he bought it of the plaintiff for $450, and had paid him by relinquishing his aforesaid loan of $50, and by giving the plaintiff, at Delmonico's saloon in Broadway, four $100 bills, about a week after he borrowed it. The defendant also introduced D. C. Birdsall, one of his attorneys, who testified to a conversation with the plaintiff, when the latter told him that he had given the articles in question to the defendant, and on the witness replying to the plaintiff that he did not think the defendant would accept the same, the plaintiff replied he had sold them for half their value, which was as good as a gift.

The plaintiff testified most positively that he did not sell the articles in question; that he did not borrow any money of the defendant.

Here was a dead lock in the testimony. Other testimony of a nature to impeach the plaintiff's veracity was introduced; and he, on the other hand, introduced testimony to support his veracity. The Court, in its charge, held that the testimony on that point was balanced.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, valuing the property at $500, and six cents damages for detention.

For the plaintiff, Dennis McMahon; for the defendant, Mr. Blagood.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—OCT. 27.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and a Jury.

RUN OVER BY A WAGON.

Julia Sheehan vs. *James M. Edgar*.—This was an action brought to recover damages for being run over and injured by a grocery wagon. The plaintiff sustained injury to her foot, which confined her to the house for about six weeks.

On the trial there was a failure of proof as to whether or not the wagon belonged to the defendant, and on this ground the complaint was dismissed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 27, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	119⅜	10	Gallatin Nat. Bk.	115
17,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C...	119⅝	200	Cum. Coal Pf.....	28¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	114⅜	100	do.........b60	29
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62.	120⅜	400	West. U. Tel..b3	37
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64, s3..............	118⅜	400	Pac. Mail.....s15	60⅜
14,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	117⅜	200	do............	61
75,000	do.........s3	117⅜	100	do............	61⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	117¼	100	U. S. Ex.........	56
300	U. S. 5-20 C., '65., new, small...	117⅛	300	do....bet. call	57
1,500	do..........	117⅛	100	Wells-Fargo..b60	21⅛
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..	108⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R......	189⅛
1,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n..	54	200	do............	189⅜
6,000	N. C. St. 6s....	47½	100	do............	189⅛
1,000	N. Car. 6s., n...	39	200	Harlem............	143
100,000	do...spec.tax	39½	12	Reading............	96
5,000	do...........	39½	200	do....bet. call	96⅜
10,000	do.....2d call	40	1000	L. S. & M. S.....	92⅛
13,000	Mo. State 6s...	88	10	do............	92⅛
1,000	do..........	87¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	123
1,000	La. 8s, Lev. B.	81	100	Clev. & Pitts......	101
5,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	93	100	Chi. & N. W......	71⅛
2,000	Ga. St. 7s........	91½	300	do............	71⅛
1,000	Erie 3d M......	84	300	Chi. & R. I.....b3	106⅛
7,000	Erie 4th M......	80	200	Mil. & St. Paul...	69
3,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s.	108	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	81⅛
10,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	98½	100	do.........s30	81
2,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds....	92	300	do............	81
1,000	Chi. & N.W.1st.	88½	100	do.........s30	80½
3,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.....	80¾	100	do............	80⅜
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.........	88	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar..........	85
1,500	A. & T. H. Inc.	76	100	Tol., W. & W.....	65⅛
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.........	95	100	Chic. & Alt. Pf....	142⅜
3,000	C. & P. 3d M....	90	5	Chic., B. & Q.....	159⅛
1,000	M.&St.P.8s,1st.	100½	90	N. J. Cen.........	97
10,000	M. & St. P. 1st	88	200	do............	96⅞
			100	Dub. & S. C......	109
			100	Col., C. & I. C. R..	23
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pf., b30........	69

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R..	119⅛	$29,000	U.S. 5-20 C.. '67.	117⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	119⅝	1,000	do...........	117⅛
10,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62..	114⅛	25,000	do.........b3	117⅛
500	U. S. 5-20 C., 62...	119⅝	2,000	U. S. 5-20 R.. '67.	117⅜
20,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64..	118½	5,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C...	108⅛
45,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	119⅛	12,500	do...........	108
7,000	do...........	119⅛	16,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R..	107⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x. c.	61½	150	Pacific Mail......	60½
2,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c..	50½	100	Lake S. & M.S....	91⅞
10,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	47	500	do............	91⅞
30,000	N. C. St. 6s, n..	39	100	Chi. & N. W......	70⅞
30,000	do. spec. tax	40½	700	do............	70⅞
10,000	do.........b15	40¾	300	Reading.........b3	96⅞
10,000	Mo. St. 6s......	87¾	100	C. & N. W. Pf.....	84⅛
5,000	La. 6s........	66	200	do............	84⅛
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	99	500	do.........s10	84
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	82½	1000	do............	84
12,000	Col., C. & I. C. R. 1st M.........	75¼	200	Chi. & R. I........	105⅞
25	Manhattan Bank.	145	100	do.........b30	105⅞
100	West. U. Tel......	37	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	80⅞
100	Mariposa..........	8⅛	500	do............	80⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co...	13⅜	100	do.........b10	80⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pf...b60	29	15	P., Ft. W. & Chi., guarant'd......	85⅛
25	Adams Ex.......	55¼	500	Chic. & Alt....s60	141
200	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	35	400	Ohio & Miss.......	28⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.......	188⅝	400	Col., C. & I. C. R...	23
150	do...........	188⅞	100	do............	22⅞

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$50,000	Amer. Gold.b3	130	200	Reading...........	96⅛
30,000	do.........b3	130	200	do............	96⅜
100	Cumberland.....c	28¼	100	Erie...............	31
100	Mariposa.........	8⅛	200	do.........s3	30⅞
100	do.........b30	8⅛	200	Chi. & N. W......	70⅞
200	Mariposa Pf......	16⅛	100	do.........b10	71
100	Harlem R.........	143⅜	200	Rock Island........	105⅞
100	West. U. Tel......	36⅞	200	do............	105⅞
100	do.........b3	36⅞	100	Pacific Mail......	61

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

Gold has become very abundant by the Interest disbursements from the Treasury Office which commenced yesterday on both the coupon and registered November Interest, free of abatement. These payments were $1,500,000 yesterday and $2,000,000 to-day. The price of Gold is 130 ₱ cent., with scarcely the show of fluctuation through the sales of the day. The market is weakened to-day by the further decline in the Foreign Exchanges, which have sold freely to-day at 109@108¾ for 60 days London, and 5 francs 18 [illegible] @ 5 francs 20 centimes, to the dol- [illegible]. A banking house sold £20,000 [illegible] at 109, less a brokerage, to the buyer this afternoon, which established the decline from yesterday. The impression appears to be that Exchange drawn against Cotton from the Southern ports direct is coming into this market pretty freely. At all events the anxiety to sell Bills by the leading Brokers has sensibly increased since last week.

The Treasury bought $2,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund at noon to-day. The offers amounted to $5,662,000; the award was in the round sum of $2,000,000 to Messrs. FISK & HATCH at 114.58@114.62 ₱ cent. for the face of the Bonds; the accrued Gold Interest to be added and paid at the Treasury as a separate transaction. The large offering and the comparatively cheap rates of the award to a leading house usually on the *Bull* side of the account in the Public Funds, caused a further weakness in 5-20s in the open market, the January and July issues leaving off at 117 ₱ cent.

In the Money market the lending to the Brokers strictly on call is going on at very cheap rates, 5 to 6 ₱ cent., while on time Money is worth all the way from 7 to 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Singular to say, the abundance and cheapness of Money at the close of October are construed to mean a severe pressure before the New Year, if not in November; but the force of this deduction is not so readily discovered.

The Railway market continues very dull, and the changes to-day in the New-York Stocks are against the prices of yesterday. The business is comparatively limited in amount, and while the market is evidently bearish in the main there is no very strong disposition evinced to sell large lines of any of the Stocks on speculation for a further decline.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday Afternoon. The St. Paul Stocks were weak, and the Lake Shore dull at a decline of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. from yesterday. Gold a fraction below 130 ₱ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 27.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	120⅝	120½
United States 5-20s of 1867	117¼	117
American Gold Coin	130⅛	129⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	53¼	54
Old Tennessees	61½	61½
North Carolina Bonds, new	38	39
Old North Carolinas	48	48
New-York Central	188⅜	188½
Reading Railway	96⅝	96¼
Chicago and Rock Island	106¼	104¾
Northwest Common	71¼	70⅝
Northwest Preferred	84	83¾
Pacific Mail Company	60	60⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81½	80½
St. Paul Common	69	68⅞
Hudson River	172¼	172¼
Lake Shore	92⅝	91½
Erie	30⅞	30⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	26¾	26⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	119¼	5-20 coup., 1867	117
6 ₱ cent. coup. 1881	119¼	5-20 coup., 1868	117
5-20 coup., 1862	120⅛	10-40 registered	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	118⅛	10-40 coupon	108
5-20 coup, 1865	119⅛	6s Currency	107⅛
5-20 coup, n. i., 1865	117		

And the following for the State Bonds;

Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	98¾	Connecticut 6s	99¾
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	61½	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	54	Alabama 8s	90
Va. 6s, ex coup	49	N. Y. reg. B'nty Loan	108
Va. 6s, new bonds	53	N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108
Georgia 7s, new bds	91½	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, 1870	99
N. Car. 6s	47¼	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1872	100
N. Car. new bonds	39	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1873	100
N. Car. special tax	40¾	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1874	100
Missouri 6s	87¾	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1875	100
Missouri H. & St. J. I.	88	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1877	100¼
Louisiana 6s	62	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1878	101
Louisiana 6s, lev. bds.	63½	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, 1874	98¼
California 7s	123		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91¼	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	88	T., W. & W. C. Con. S. F.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88	Gt. West. 1st M., 1888	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	88	Gt. West. 2d M., 1893	82
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., 1883	84	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., 1880	79	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., 1888	77¼	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	98	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	103	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99¼
Harlem 1st M.	100	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	107¼	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	96¼
M. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91¼	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M.	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	90	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	100
Ill. C. 7 ₱ c., 1870	116	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	91	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	76
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Pr.	80	Dub. & S. C. 1st M.	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	75	M. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	100
Ch. & N. W. S. F.	92¼	M. & St. P. 1st M.	88
Ch. & N. W. Int. Bds.	89	M. & St. P. I & M. d.	87¼
Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	88¼	Cb. & Gt. East. 1st M.	74
H. & St. Jos. L. G.	105¼	Col., Ch. & Ind. 1st M.	75¼
H. & St. Jos. Conv.	106	Col., Ch. & Ind. 2d M.	93
Lack. & West. Bds.	92	Central Pacific Bds.	92
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	96		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bank of the Republic	118¼
Manhattan	142	Hanover	109
Merchants'	128	Irving	113
Mechanics'	141	Market	124
America	143	Nassau	106
City	210	St. Nicholas	114
North River	95	Commonwealth	110¼
Tradesmen's	150	Importers' & Traders'	140
Mech. & Traders'	120	Park	166
National	114	Man. & Merchants'	100
Merchants' Exchange	118	Central National	109
Seventh Ward	112	Fourth National	104¼
State of New-York	112	Ninth National	113
Commerce	124	Tenth National	80
Ocean	91	Eleventh Ward	102
American Exchange	108	Gold Exchange	35
Chatham	170	Bank's & Brok's Asso.	100

OFFERINGS OF UNITED STATES BONDS, OCT. 27.

Freedman & Salomon.
[illegible] '67, c. 114.98
[illegible] '67, c. 115.48
[illegible] '62, r. 115.57
17,000 '64, c. 115.15
100 '67, c. 114.70
100 '64, c. 114.90
C. F. Strohm.
50,000 '65, c., n. 114.69
Newton, Russell & Co.
50,000 '67, c. 115.20
50,000 '67, c. 115.70
E. Sweet & Co.
175,000 '65, c., n. 114.84
75,000 '67, c. 114.97
H. F. Verhuven & Co.
27,000 '67 114.90
10,000 '67 115.39
Corne & Stanton.
10,000 '65, n. 115
10,000 '65, n. 115.05
10,000 '65, n. 115.08
15,000 '67 115.12
25,000 '67 115.18
Leland Bros. & Co.
10,000 '67, c. 114.84
G. W. Gilbert.
34,000 '67, c. 115.12
Marx & Co.
27,000 '65, r., c. 114.98
10,000 '62, r. 114.98
5,000 '64, r. 114.96
52,450 '65, c., n. 114.98
Jas. T. Bates.
5,000 '68 114.85
500 '65, n. 114.97
10,000 '65, n. 114.97
5,000 '65, n. 114.85
10,000 '65, n. 114.93
10,000 '67 115.16
10,000 '65, n. 114.97
10,000 '62, r. 114.73
10,000 '62, r. 114.95
344,000 '64, r. 114.95
5,000 '65, r., c. 114.95
5,000 '65, r., n. 114.95
25,000 '67, r. 114.95
W. Doubleday.
5,000 '67, c. 114.97
5,000 '67, c. 115.10
5,000 '67, c. 114.85
5,000 '67, c. 115.47
Chase & Higginson.
10,000 '67, c. 115.18

Benkard & Hutton.
30,000 '62, r. 115
White, Morris & Co.
25,000 '65, c. 115.25
35,000 '67, c. 115.25
10,000 '68, c. 115.25
30,000 '67, c. 115.45
Humbert Bros.
200,000 '65, n. 114.72
J. A. Garland.
15,000 '65, n. 114.95
Marx & Co.
50,000 '67, c. 115.23
50,000 '67, c. 115.35
50,000 '67, c. 115.38
50,000 '67, c. 115.41
50,000 '67, c. 115.43
H. Clews & Co.
250,000 c., '67 115.25
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
1,550 '67 114.88
1,250 '65, n. 114.88
2,000 '68 114.83
11,000 '67, r. 114.88
10,000 '64, r. 114.88
25,000 '65, c., n. 114.88
25,000 '65, c., n. 115
Buckingham & Brown.
10,000 '65, r., n. 115.80
H. A. Heiser's Sons.
25,000 '65, '67, '68, c. 115.08
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
12,000 '62, r. 114.83
6,000 '65, r. 114.83
19,000 '65, r., n. 114.83
3,000 '65, c., n. 114.83
3,000 '67, c. 114.83
First National Bank.
42,300 '62, r. 114.80
73,700 '64, r. 114.80
33,800 '65, r. 114.80
74,700 '65, r., n. 114.80
43,000 '67, r. 114.80
732,500 '65, c. 114.80
Fisk & Hatch.
6,000 '62, r. 114.58
2,000 '64, r. 114.58
5,000 '65, r. 114.58
37,000 '64, c. 114.58
250,000 '65, r. 114.58
700,000 '65, c. 114.58
1,000,000 '67, c. 114.68

AWARDS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S, OCT. 27.

Fisk & Hatch .... $2,000,000 at 114.58@114.68

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1869. }

General balance yesterday	$91,209,913 19
Gold receipts	2,192,740 85
Gold payments	3,153,919 86
Gold balance	82,994,510 54
Currency receipts	1,579,789 70
Currency payments	529,925 42
Currency balance	6,184,083 88
General balance	83,430,027 26
Customs—included in gold receipts	426,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, OCT. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96	..
City 6s, New	100¼	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	119⅞	120
Pennsylvania Central	55½	55⅝
Reading	96⅝	96¾
Lehigh Valley	52⅝	52⅞
Catawissa Preferred	36¾	..
Philadelphia and Erie	28¼	29
Northern Central	..	47¼
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	..	..

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has decided that thirty days' notice to the board is not required in making stock dividends. This question, says the *Commercial Advertiser*, was raised in connection with the recent scrip dividend of 18 ₱ cent made by the [illegible].

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 13th of October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£2,674,301	Increase	£7,273
Public deposits	3,428,728	Decrease	452,341
Other deposits	18,482,729	Decrease	1,159,936
Government securities	15,211,053	No alteration.	
Other securities	15,082,133	Decrease	1,295,401
Notes unemployed	8,953,145	Decrease	407,945

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,210,555, being a decrease of £54,915; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,120,691, showing a decrease of £357,237 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Same Week Last Year.
Bullion	£19,120,691	£20,164,250
Reserve	9,910,136	10,648,335
Notes in circulation	24,210,555	24,515,915
Rate of discount	2½ ₱ cent.	2 ₱ cent.
Consols	93⅛	94⅛
French Rentes	71f. 20c.	67f. 95c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Oct. 15 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Oct. 7. Francs.	Oct. 14. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,359,746,800	1,367,816,650
Bank notes to order	47,007,759	47,148,375
Treasury account	177,893,010	188,164,413
Current accounts	331,766,303	313,741,944
Current branch banks	45,045,408	43,719,638
Dividends payable	1,256,473	1,205,081
Discounts	5,503,889	5,800,956
Rediscounted	991,660	991,660
Sundries	12,710,343	10,603,095
Total	2,197,572,173	2,194,842,341
Cash in hand	1,227,016,998	1,221,397,158
Commercial bills overdue	286,298	232,474
Commercial not yet due	304,691,292	304,404,567
Commercial branch banks	272,866,052	274,488,426
Advances on bullion	16,919,000	17,500,200
Branch banks	5,327,900	5,088,800
French public securities	18,137,200	18,111,800
Branch banks	7,976,100	8,042,850
On railway shares, &c.	39,042,200	39,294,000
By the branch banks	32,080,600	32,368,600
On credit Foncier	1,058,700	1,062,200
Branches	1,179,300	1,279,500
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,605,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,155,780	9,159,790
Expenses of management	1,609,212	1,652,590
Sundries	6,639,603	7,183,448
Total	2,197,572,173	2,194,842,341

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are as follows:

Third week in October	$204,668 47
Oct. 1 to 22	616,792 47

Following is the Quarterly Statement of the National Banks of the City of New-Rork:

	Liabilities, June 9, '69.	Liabilities, Oct. 9, '69.	Comparisons.	
Capital	$73,914,907	$73,035,000	$879.907	Dec.
Net profits	27,675,081	27,530,352	144,729	Dec.
Circulation	34,924,151	34,876,188	47,963	Dec.
Due banks	56,233,567	53,095,894	3,137,673	Dec.
Due depositors	126,611,577	121,893,665	4,717,912	Dec.
Unpaid divid'ds	120,886	190,415	69,529	Inc.
Total	$319,480,169	$310,621,514	$8,858,655	Dec.
	Resources.	Resources.	Comparisons.	
Loans and discounts	$174,397,552	$158,096,436	$16,301,116	Dec.
Stocks	56,996,052	55,728,877	1,267,175	Dec.
Real estate	6,930,653	7,318,344	387,691	Inc.
Due from banks	14,420,674	15,553,752	1,133,078	Inc.
Cash items and bank notes	3,871,962	4,313,062	441,100	Inc.
Specie	15,471,212	19,704,240	4,233,028	Inc.
Legal tenders	47,186,214	49,667,157	2,480,943	Inc.
Overdrafts	205,850	239,646	33,796	Inc.
Total	$319,480,169	$310,621,514		

Quarterly Statement of the State Banks of the City of New-York:

	Liabilities, June 26, '69.	Liabilities, Sept. 25, '69.	Comparisons.	
Capital	$11,008,388	$12,069,898	$1,061,510	Inc.
Net profits	4,829,435	4,745,867	83,568	Dec.
Circulation	374,365	547,901	173,536	Inc.
Due banks	2,273,319	2,693,213	419,894	Inc.
Due depositors	23,122,955	22,319,127	803,828	Dec.
Unpaid dividen's.	125,242	115,004	10,238	Dec.
Total	$41,733,704	$42,491,010	$757,306	Inc.
	Resources.	Resources.	Comparisons.	
Loans and discounts	$27,967,873	$29,655,060	$1,687,187	Inc.
Stocks	3,057,979	3,158,672	100,693	Inc.
Real estate	1,035,275	1,187,666	152,391	Inc.
Due f'm banks	2,255,179	2,148,908	106,271	Dec.
Cash items and bank notes	138,816	219,191	80,375	Inc.
Specie	3,311,355	2,130,857	1,180,498	Dec.
Legal tenders	3,957,507	3,981,223	23,716	Inc.
Overdrafts	9,720	9,433	287	Dec.
Total	$41,733,704	$42,491,010		

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES OF TENNESSEE.

Bonds loaned to railroads, ante-war		$13,115,000
Bonds to fund interest thereon—1866		3,213,000
New bonds to railroads, since war, 1866-69		13,297,000
Railroad bonds indorsed by State		2,196,000
Total railroad debt		$31,821,000
Bank, capital and other old debt		3,473,000
Total debt, Oct. 1, 1869		$35,294,000
Add July, 1869, interest unpaid		1,100,000
Together		$36,394,000
Represented as follows:		
Railroads for bonds and indorsements, as above	$31,821,000	
Due from railroads for arrearages of interest due State	2,306,000	—$34,127,000
State Capitol, Bank of Tennessee, &c.		$2,267,000
Taxables of the State		223,862,243
Revenues of 1869-70	$1,878,949	
Less for schools	450,000	—$1,428,949

The annual report of the Comptroller remarks:

From Oct. 1, 1869, to Oct. 1, 1870, this amount of money will be paid into the Treasury as State tax if the revenue laws are not so changed as to lessen it. To this is to be added the revenue derived from the privilege tax on insurance companies, bonus from banks, turnpike dividends, telegraph and express companies, the redemption of lands and town lots that have been sold for taxes and bid in for the use of common schools, and whatever may be received from the railroads.

As to the amount likely to be paid into the Treasury from these different sources, the Legislature will judge from the amount received during the present fiscal year. The amount paid into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868, by the railroads, was $998,251 14. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1869, it was only $730,264 50. This shows a falling off of $267,985 57. The cause of this deficit on the part of the railroads, was the inability of some of the roads, (that are unfinished,) longer to pay, and the refusal of others to pay, (able to do so,) unless the State would receive from them in payment of their indebtedness, past due coupons which they had purchased at a reduced price for that special purpose—as I have been credibly informed, and verily believe. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, (due the State on interest account,) $55,931 62, proposed to pay its dues to the State—as above—to the fiscal agency of the State in New-York, on the 30th of June last; provided a portion of it, nearly half the sum, would be received in coupons.

Learning in June last that certain railroad companies had agreed among themselves not to pay their July interest, thus making it impossible for the State to meet its liabilities, and afterward, when our securities had depreciated, to buy up the coupons, and present them in payment of their July interest, I instructed our agency in New-York not to receive coupons from any road. The proposition of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company therefore was rejected, and the $55,931 62 remains unpaid.

The Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad Company has also failed to pay, notwithstanding the fact that its President was fully advised of the necessities of the State Treasury, and notwithstanding the ability of the Company to pay.

The case of these two roads is specially spoken of here in my report, for the purpose of calling the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of instituting measures to effectually checkmate the designs of railroad companies, which—dead to every principle of gratitude to the State that has warmed them into life—use every means within their reach to sink her into temporary bankruptcy for purposes of selfish speculation. These roads certainly ought at once to be put into the hands of receivers, and run in the interests of the State till the last farthing is paid.

My reasons for not accepting coupons from the roads in payment of their July interest last, may be stated as follows: The State lends its bonds to the railroad companies. The companies sell the bonds, and use the proceeds in building their roads. The holders of the bonds do not look to the railroad companies for the interest maturing on the bonds. That is the business of the State. So far as the payment to the State of the interest due by the companies on the bonds loaned is concerned, the law provides that it shall be paid by the companies to the State semi-annually, by the 15th day of June and December of each and every year, and not only the amount due, in many, but enough besides to pay for exchange, commissions, &c.

This being the law on the subject, it is evident that no railroad company has even believed that it could force the State to take coupons in payment of the interest due by said Company to the State. The object of these companies, therefore, must have been to depress the price of the bonds of the State for purposes of speculation, by taking advantage of the peculiarly critical condition of the State Treasury at that time, which was well understood by them.

The report shows what roads have fully paid their interest. I am not of opinion that any of the roads have intentionally failed to pay except the two already named, and the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville. It owes the State $18,000 in interest, and I believe its purpose is to swindle the State. The Nashville and Decatur has paid $131,955 29 on its January and July interest, 1869. It still owes $15,955 26; but this will soon be paid. I have assurances, also, that the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad will soon pay the amount of interest due by it.

It seems evident that the State has increased her liabilities (by loaning her bonds to railroad companies that failed to pay the interest on them) to such an extent, that it will be impossible for some years to come to meet them.

Taking this view of the subject, I would respectfully suggest to your honorable body the propriety of selling a sufficient number of our roads, for the bonds of the State, to lessen our liabilities some eight or ten million of dollars. With this reduction in our [illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

ITS SEVEN PER CENT GOLD INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This Company is now building a railroad through the richest and most thickly settled portion of the State, making a direct connection between St. Louis and St. Paul, 147 miles shorter than any other route. The Directors of the Company are:

W. A. WHEELOCK, President Central National Bank, New-York.

J. J. DONALDSON, President Bank of North America, New-York.

W. B. SHATTUCK, New-York.

JOHN S. GILMAN, President Second National Bank, Baltimore.

THOMAS KENSETT, Baltimore.

HORACE ABBOTT, President Abbott Iron Works, Baltimore.

F. W. H. SHEFFIELD, President Merchants' National Bank, Dubuque, Iowa.

G. M. WOODBURY, President First National Bank, Marshalltown, Iowa.

Hon. J. B. GRINNELL, President First National Bank, Grinnell, Iowa.

Hon. W. H. SEEVERS, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

CHARLES C. GILMAN, Eldora, Iowa.

A party of these gentlemen not then connected with the enterprise, visited Iowa last Summer to thoroughly investigate its affairs, and on their return reported—

First—That the country along the line was admitted to be the garden even of that magnificent State.

Second—That it was the most thickly settled agricultural portion of the State, and that while its production was already sufficient to support a railroad, it would be doubled and trebled by the construction of such a line.

Third—That this railroad would have a great advantage over most others in carrying coal from where it is abundant in the southern part of the State to northern Iowa and Minnesota, where none is to be found, and in securing return freights of lumber, for which the demand is very great.

Fourth—That it was the only link wanting to connect St. Louis and St. Paul, in almost a direct line, 147 miles shorter than by any other route.

Fifth—That on the portion open for business the net earnings, over operating expenses, were then more than the interest liabilities on that length of road; that 45 miles would be completed this Fall; that about 60 miles more were graded, and that the people along the line had subscribed liberally to the Company's stock.

Sixth—That as the road has low grades and runs through the great coal fields, its fuel costs little, and its operating expenses are light.

Seventh—That Iowa would probably be the richest of all the Western States in agricultural productions, and that most of these products, unlike those of the Eastern States, must be carried away to a market, making large freights for railroads.

Eighth—That so far as they could learn, after diligent inquiries, there was not a single completed railroad in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin or Minnesota that was not only earning the interest on its securities, but a good dividend on its stock.

Ninth—That there was no new railroad line in the West that promised so large a business or so safe a security.

Tenth—That bankers and other leading men of the State were identified with the enterprise.

Eleventh—That nearly a million and a half of dollars had already been expended on the work.

The First Mortgage Bonds are issued *only at the rate of $16,000 per mile;* they have thirty years to run, and bear SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, interest payable in New-York on the 15th of January and July. Over $400,000 have already been taken. The Bonds are secured by a Deed of Trust to the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, and by its provisions the money can be used only for the completion of the work, so that they will always represent a real property.

While the First Mortgages upon most railroads are admitted to be the very highest class of securities, those of the Central of Iowa have some special advantages over other new or projected lines.

The forty-five miles now just completed connect two other important roads, and the next twenty-six miles give another valuable connection.

The amount to the mile is not more than one-half that of many other roads.

For the same length of line no other railroad in Iowa has so large an adjacent population or production.

The road is not built through a wilderness, but through a region of country already well settled, which gives to every mile immediate and profitable traffic.

The Bonds now offered are upon a finished portion of the road, whose net earnings are now greater than the interest liabilities upon it.

They are therefore recommended with entire confidence in their safety as well as profit. They pay nearly TEN PER CENT. on their cost. Holders of Governments can exchange them at their full market value without commissions. The price for the present is 95 and accrued interest. The right is reserved to advance it without notice. Pamphlets with map and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 32 Pine-st., by the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., by Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1869.

OBTAINED BY FRAUD.

$45,000 Brooklyn Assessment Bonds:

Nos. 1,454, 1,455, 1,456, 1,457, 1,458, 1,459, 1,461, 1,462, 1,463, $5,000 each, dated June 15, 1869.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
KISSAM & CO.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.

Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ DEAS & ELLIOTT, BROKERS IN STOCKS, Gold and Government Securities, No. 36 Broad-st., New-York. Z. C. DEAS, Gold Board; R. S. ELLIOTT, New-York Stock Exchange.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	53	Buckwheat, bags	210
Beeswax, pkgs	3	Hops, bales	1,421
Cotton, bales	345	Hides, number	340
Copper, bbls	94	Leather, sides	14,827
Dried Fruit, pkgs	438	Spts. Turp'ntine, bbls	23
Eggs, bbls	723	Resin, bbls	632
Flour, bbls	17,232	Petroleum, ref., bbls	6,734
Wheat, bushels	242,125	Pork, bbls	40
Corn, bushels	118,903	Butter, pkgs	4,564
Rye, bushels	334	Cheese, pkgs	9,357
Barley, bushels	15,352	Tallow, pkgs	249
Oats, bushels	144,921	Oil Cake, pkgs	130
Grass Seed, bushels	114	Rice, pkgs	10
Flaxseed, bushels	362	Starch, pkgs	1,242
Beans, bushels	93	Tobacco, hhds	96
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	16
Cornmeal, bags	124	Whisky, bbls	695
Oatmeal, bbls	80	Wool, bales	283
Buckw't Flour, bags	130		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamship *Java*, from Liverpool—160 pkgs. Tobacco, 746 bales Cotton, 2 cases Cigars, 13 pkgs. Vegetables, 7 cases Sewing Machines, 8,203 bushels Wheat.

By the steamship *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—3,369 bales Cotton, 250 bbls. Pork, 24,593 bushels Wheat, 21 bales Rags, 2 cases Organs, 110 pkgs. Apples, 32 cases Worsteds, 50 tcs. Beef, 20 bales Hops.

By the ship *Plymouth Rock*, for London—304 boxes Clocks, 11,314 bushels Wheat, 1,619 bbls. Resin, 2,845 bbls. Flour, 25 cases Paper, 495,843 lbs. Oil Cake, 345 sacks Oil Cake, 49,617 lbs. Cheese, 480 bales Hops, 8 pkgs. Herbs, 3,000 Staves, 750 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 591 pkgs. Maizena.

By the bark *Pasquale Ajello*, for Penarth Roads—19,010 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Christine*, for Oporto—500 bbls. Flour, 8,163 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 37½@$7 67½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand and steady; 1,000 bags Rio, by the *South America*, changed hands on private terms. An auction sale of prime to choice Native Ceylon Coffee is announced for to-morrow, (Thursday,) Oct. 28, at noon. We quote: Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible] ₱ lb.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day, the bidding opened briskly, carrying up prices considerably, but lost spirit toward the close, and the lots placed last were disposed of less advantageously for the sellers. There were 70,000 tons sold, including 30,000 tons Lump at $5 25@$5 50; 15,000 tons Steamboat at $5 25@$5 47½; 10,000 tons Grate at $6 2[illegible]@$6 65; 8,000 tons Egg at $6 65@$7; 17,000 tons Stove at $6 7½@$8 35; 10,000 tons Chestnut at $5 85@$6 2½ ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J. The range of prices at to-day's sale was from $5 25@$8 35, as against $5@$7 22½ ₱ long ton at the last monthly sale.

COTTON—Has been firm in price and rather more active, sales having been reported, since our last, of 2,911 bales (of which 265 bales were to arrive,) including 1,288 bales to shippers, 874 bales to spinners, and 749 bales to speculators. Sales were also reported of 1,750 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales average Low Middling, October, at 26c., (a settlement;) 100 bales average Low Middling, October, at 26c.; 200 bales average Low Middling, November, at 25¾c.; 150 bales average Low Middling, December, at 25¾c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, December, at 25¾c.; 100 bales do. do. January, 25¾c.; 300 bales do do., January, at 25¾c.; 100 bales do. do., February, at 26c.; 200 bales do. do., March, at 26c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	24⅛	24¾	25	25¼
Good Ordinary	25⅛	25¾	26	26¼
Low Middling	26	26¼	26⅛	26¾
Middling	26½	26½	26⅞	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,836
Receipts last week	20,351
Receipts the preceding week	24,740
Receipts since Sept. 1	118,316
Receipts since Jan. 1	480,938
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,886
Export clearances since our last	4,115
Exports since Sept. 1	49,757
Exports since Jan. 1	232,159
Exports year ending Sept 1, 1869	328,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,587
Stock here	16,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after at drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,850 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 65; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 80@$6 25; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 25@$6 90, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $5 90@$6 35 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 35@$5 65
Extra State	5 80@ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 70@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	5 90@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 35@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 15@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in better supply and demand at declining rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 875 bbls., in lots, at from $6 20@$6 80 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 80@$10 50 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues dull at unchanged prices. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 80@$6 20 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Cornmeal has been plenty and heavy at $5@$5 50 for Western, $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, $5 65@$5 75 for Southern, and $5 75@$5 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 475 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand at from $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately active, opening more firmly, but closing easier than yesterday. Shippers have been the principal buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 53; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 45, chiefly at $1 42@$1 44 for Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 40; No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 37, the latter rate for Old; Rejected Spring at $1 10@$1 18; White Genesee at $1 47½@$1 60; Red and Amber State at $1 40@$1 45; White Southern at $1 55@$1 62½; Red and Amber Southern at $1 40@$1 58 ₱ bushel, the latter an exceptional rate for very superior. Corn has been much brisker and dearer. The demand has been partly speculative. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 105,000 bushels at 92c.@$1 03 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 03@$1 10 for poor to very choice Mixed Western; $1 04@$1 10 for White, and $1 10@$1 12 for Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues in limited request at $1 05@$1 08 for Western, and $1 12@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 3,700 bushels. Barley has been less active at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,300 bushels at $1 25@$1 32 for two-rowed State, and $1 42 for four-rowed State, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been in limited demand at from $1 50@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Oats have been moderately active and firm. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels, in lots, at 59c.@63½c., from depot and delivered, for Jersey, Southern, Western and State, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 2,846 bbls. Flour and 11,314 bushels Wheat for London, 32,793 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 19,010 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads, and 500 bbls. Flour and 8,163 bushels Wheat for Oporto. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday covered 46 loads of Lumber, 31 of Wheat, 25 of Corn, 6 of Staves, 5 of Barley, 3 of Salt, 2 each of Oil and Oats, and 1 of Flour.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. Oct. 26, 1869:

Lumber—E. P. Eno, Buffalo; James McConnell, Buffalo; Mary H. A. Barnum, Buffalo; Delos S. Harvey, Buffalo; Simon Cohen, Buffalo; Francis Kernan, Buffalo; H. Reed, Buffalo; Van Buren Nobles, Buffalo; Margaret Gerwig, Buffalo; T. E. Cutler, Buffalo; Ed. Parker, Buffalo; L. E. Gilbert, Buffalo; James Roe, Buffalo; Horace White, Buffalo; Fred. Delano, Buffalo; Belle Andas, Buffalo; Iowa, Buffalo; Amelia Anderson, Buffalo; R. A. Richards, Buffalo; J. L. Baker, Oswego; William H. Carter, Oswego; Lettie Rhines, Oswego; Bachelor's Home, Oswego; Jennie Diefenderf, Oswego; Chas. Bowley, Oswego; Ada M. Lee, Oswego; B. J. Howd, Oswego; Kaskaska, Oswego; M. A. Eno, Oswego; W. H. Beach, Oswego; Ham & Post, Oswego; L. A. Card, Oswego; Hank Banker, Oswego; M. M. Donald, Oswego; Willis, Oswego; Ira Gould, Oswego; Chas. Evernest, Oswego; T. R. Wright, Oswego; Green Bay, Oswego; Chas. Craig, Geneva; W. W. Weston, Boonville; G. H. Pierce, Tonawanda; M. Traffarn, Lyon's Falls; Emma Jane, Lyon's Falls; N. D. Bronson, Lyon's Falls; H. S. Starks, Buffalo.

Barley—St. Clair, Geneva; E. B. Hunt, Oswego; Scratchord & Belden, Oswego; Matilda, Albion; Saxon, Oswego; O. C. Knapp, Penn Yan.

Wheat—R. N. Gere, Geneva; J. H. Cain, Buffalo; Jennie, Buffalo; John Cody, Buffalo; J. W. Barker, Buffalo; Emma, Buffalo; Barna Van Vleet, Buffalo; Ed. Fisk, Buffalo; Harrison Jacobs, Buffalo; S. M. Hildreth, Buffalo; Mary Bennet, Buffalo; General Doubleday, Buffalo; Merchant, Buffalo; W. W. Potter, Buffalo; C. F. Livermore, Buffalo; Live Oak, Buffalo; Lalla Rookh, Buffalo; Harry Bradley, Buffalo; P. J. Thomas Buffalo; Mathias Smith, Buffalo; H. Osborn, Buffalo; Maggie Stiles, Buffalo; Aldie, Buffalo; Frank Williams, Buffalo; Tim Dority, Buffalo; Ada Zeeter, Buffalo; Dexter, Buffalo; L. D. Cummings, Buffalo; C. M. Titus, Buffalo; Lewis K. Cole, Buffalo; Minnie Dingman, Buffalo.

Salt—L. B. Arnold, Syracuse; Kate McCord, Syracuse; A. Collins, Syracuse.

Staves—Edward Dixon, Buffalo; A. S. Beverly, Buffalo; H. E. Roberts, Buffalo; P. P. Hammond, Buffalo; Ezra Dickerson, Buffalo; W. L. Gilbert, Buffalo.

Corn—Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Cora Bell, Buffalo; Martha King, Buffalo; Kitty Culver, Buffalo; Mary C. Culfield, Buffalo; William Park & Son, Buffalo; Rachael, Buffalo; Pride of the West, Buffalo; R. F. Hawley, Buffalo; Buffalo, Buffalo; Nelson Warner, Buffalo; Mary E. Sargeant, Buffalo; John Pease, Jr., Buffalo; R. Sears, Buffalo; Robert J. Moe, Buffalo; City of Albany, Buffalo; Pleuribustah, Buffalo; Thos. J. Brow, Buffalo; J. C. Sanford, Buffalo; Duncan, Buffalo; Jno. McElrone, Buffalo; Emily B, Buffalo; G. W. Wilmot, Buffalo; Sarah M. Pease, Buffalo.

Mixed—S. S. Hoyt, Lyons Falls; S. F. Phelps, Rome.

Oil—Captain George, Buffalo; Fred. Delano, Buffalo.

Wood—G. W. Matthews, Boonville.

Oats—Jerry Small, Buffalo."

HAY—Bale Hay has been in good demand at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 65c.@$1 05 for Short and Long ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Of the recent movements in this line, Messrs HULL & CO. remark: "The receipts for the week have been light, embracing only 24,710 Hides of all descriptions, besides 50 bales from Calcutta. Sales have been large, amounting to 92,300 Hides and 100 bales, leaving a reduced stock of 116,150 Hides and 800 bales. *Dry Hides*—For this description, the market has ruled buoyant under an active demand from the trade and out-of-town buyers. Prices show an advance of ¼c.@½c. over last week's quotations, and the market closes strong at the advance. Sales to a considerable extent have been made to arrive, chiefly of Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Hides, the latter to Eastern buyers. We notice the sales of 3,000 Orinocos for Canada at 21¾c., less the duty. The stock is much reduced, there being few desirable lots on the spot, and little offering to arrive at our quotations. *Wet-salted Hides* are without change. The demand for City Slaughter is light, and the market is well supplied with Texas and New-Orleans. We note a sale of 900 Rio Grande Cows at 11¾c. *Upper Leather Hides* have been in good demand, with large sales of Rio Grande. We note sales in Boston and Salem of 25,000 Africans at 29c. for Sierra Leones, and 35c. for Bissaus. *Calcutta Hides*—There is a fair inquiry for Buffalo, with sales of 100 bales. In Cows there is nothing doing. Receipts are 50 bales Buffalo per *Charlotte*."

HOPS—Have been in slack request, including New-York State New at 14c.@20c.; Eastern New at 12c.@18c.; Ohio at 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 12c.@13c. for common to fair; Wisconsin, 16c.@18c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 1,421 bales; exports, 500 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been firm, but less freely dealt in. The day's receipts have been 14,827 bales.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*: "The sales throughout the district since our last report have been large, with active shipments, and firm but unchanged prices. Since our report of the 12th inst., the receipts of Lumber, by both canals, have not exceeded 1,500,000 feet—a thing unprecedented in the history of our canals. Before our next report we may look for large receipts, but it is doubted if we shall be able to make up lost ground and present as large an aggregate of receipts at the close as we did in 1868. The increase in lake and canal freights, it will be seen, has materially diminished the receipts at Oswego. In addition to this, the continued firmness of English dealers in the Quebec market has a tendency to draw stock from this market, and thus strengthen prices here. The prospect now is that we shall close the season here with light stocks and consequent high prices in the Spring—a fact that will not be lost sight of by purchasers, who will stock up until the opening of the canal in 1870. Stocks of all descriptions are now light, and of course Lumber especially. The receipts at Chicago for the week ending Oct. 23 were 29,721,000 feet, against 31,957,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week, 12,907,000 feet, against 18,853,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1868. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 868,075,000 feet, against 869,448,000 feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 530,927,000 feet, against 457,898,000 feet in 1868.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 23, were:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	332,403,300	34,400	10,000	5,961,300
1868	363,537,900	36,413	65,686	26,845,400

The receipts of 1868 include some 11,000,000 feet of Boards and Scantling detained on the canal during the Winter of 1867-68.

There has been a good shipping trade since our last report. Freights are unchanged."

MOLASSES—Has been in less request at former rates. We quote Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@50c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@58c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@73c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@90c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been slow of sale and rather heavy on the basis of $2 20@$2 22½ for Strained ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 850 bbls. The receipts were 632 bbls. [illegible] The receipts were 23 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $[illegible]; Rosin at $2 [illegible] ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar at $[illegible]; Pitch at $[illegible] ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at former figures, including Crude Whale at 90c.@$1 05 for Southern and Western; Bleached Whale at $1 13@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Bleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 47½@$1 50; Menhaden, 63½c.@65c.; Spermaceti, 44c.

PETROLEUM—Oil of all kinds for early delivery continues scarce, and being held above the views of most buyers, only a very moderate business is in progress. Crude has been in demand at 18¾c.@19c., in bulk, with sales of 3,000 bbls. at 18¾c., chiefly for November delivery; 24½c.@25c. in shipping order here, and 23c.@23½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 530 bbls arrived. Refined has been rather lightly dealt in on the basis of 33¾c. for Standard White for October; 33½c. for November, and 33¼c. for November and December delivery, ₱ gallon; total sales here, 4,250 bbls. At Philadelphia 2,500 bbls. were reported sold, for October delivery, at 34¼c.@34½c.; 2,000 bbls. for November, at 33¾c.@33½c., and 2,000 bbls., November and December, at 33¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here have been 6,734 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,916 bbls. There were no export clearances hence reported. Standard White in cases has been in light request at 38½c.@39½c., with sales of 1,000 cases at 38c.@39¼c., and Prime White at 39½c.@40c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues in limited demand and quoted at 10¾c.@11c., and 16c.@16½c. in cases ₱ gallon. Empty barrels for Refined Oil are quoted up to $2 65@$2 75 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 370 bbls., in lots, at $31 37@$31 50 for Western Mess, $33 50@$34 for City Mess, $27 50@$29 50 for Western and City Prime Mess, and $25 25@$26 50 for Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been inactive, but firm. Sales have been reported of 130 pkgs. at 14½c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 18c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 19c.@23c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in very moderate demand at about steady prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 65 boxes ice-cured at from 17¼c.@17¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been held more firmly, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported of 350 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 17c.@18½c. for Poor, No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@17⅞c. for City, and 17¾c.@18c. for Good to Prime. Steam Dressed Hogs rule dull at 13c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in slack demand at unaltered rates. Sales 146 bbls. in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef unaltered. Beef Hams are quiet at from $17@$26 for old, and $33@$35 for new, ₱ bbl.; sales 90 bbls., in lots. Butter has been quiet at previous rates. We quote State, common to very good, 28c.@43c.; Prime to Fancy, 45c.@50c., and Western, inferior to prime, 28c.@35c. ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 4,564 pkgs. Cheese is in less request at from 10c.@19c., as the extremes, for Common to Choice Factory. The receipts of the day were 9,357 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars have been quoted firm, with a rather lively inquiry noted, chiefly for refining grades. Sales 2,055 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 11½c.@13¼c., chiefly at 11⅞c.@11¾c., and 1,074 boxes Havana at from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12c.@12⅞c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11c.@11¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¾c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12¾c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request and heavy at from 14¾c.@16c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 85,000 lbs. of Tallow at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; also 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¾c.@19¾c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 10¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Sales have been reported to-day of 4,000 lbs. at $1, gold, for Arctic, and $1 25, currency, for Davis' Straits, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at about previous prices, sales having been reported, since our last, of 185 bbls., in lots, at from $1 21@$1 22½, chiefly at $1 21½ ₱ gallon. Receipts, 695 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, but quoted firm. For Liverpool there were reported as having been engaged 1,300 bales Cotton at ¼d. by sail, and ½d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour by sail at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 boxes Cheese by steamer on private terms; 1,000 bbls. Bone Dust by sail at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton, and 150 bales Hops by steamer on terms not ascertained. For Cork and orders, a bark with 3,300 quarters Wheat at 8s., and another vessel with 2,800 quarters at about the same rate ₱ quarter.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 27, 1869.

The market at One Hundredth-street, this morning, showed an increase of nearly ¼c. ₱ lb. on what we have quoted for many days past. The grades of horned Cattle were from very poor to prime. The good grades were sought after eagerly, while the poor lots remained unsold. This is as it should be; stockowners must learn that the New-York markets have to be supplied of their best, both in flocks and herds. Prices realized were as follows: Prime Bullocks, 16¼c. ₱ lb.; first quality at 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 13c.@14c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 12c. ₱ lb. Some coarse Beef Cows sold at 8c. ₱ lb. Highest prices quoted, 16½c. ₱ lb.; lowest prices quoted, 8c. ₱ lb. This day's average, 14½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

HUGHES & ISNER sold 84 Illinois medium cattle at 12½c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. T. H. WILLIAMS sold 62 Ohios, good, at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. W. SEIGLE sold 140 Illinois, fair lot, at 13c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 160 Illinois, fair lot, at 13c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. D. WAIXALL sold 46 Ohios, good lot, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 48 Illinois, very common, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. COON & THOMPSON sold 64 Ohios, good lot, from 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 104 Ohios, good, from 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. S. B. RICHARDSON, MARTIN & CARY sold 52 Illinois good cattle at 15c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold 78 Ohios and Virginians, mixed lot, from 13c.@16c. ₱ lb.; weight on an average 7 cwt. S. ULERY sold 45 Ohios, prime Cattle from 15½c. to 16½c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; ULERY & GOFF sold 113 Kentuckys, fair lot, from 14½c. to 16c. ₱ lb., weight on an average 7½ cwt.; BRIGHT & FAGAN sold 34 Indianas, fair lot, at 14½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 21 Canadas, light Common Cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for B. V. S. RAMSAY 80 State Cattle, fair lot, from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also 36 Illinois light Cattle, from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. O. KNOWLTON sold for self a number of fresh Cows and Calves from $80@$120 ₱ head; average, $100 ₱ head. These were good class milkers of the Durham and Hereford breeds.

ONE HUNDRED-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

The sales were few. Good Sheep sold at 6c. ₱ lb.; common Sheep, 4c. ₱ lb. Market rather better; stock went off quicker than for some days previous; market closed firm as above. Prime Veals, 12½c. ₱ lb.; coarse Veals, 9c. ₱ lb. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street market for to-day, 310 head of horned Cattle per Hudson River Railroad; 246 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 259 Calves, 501 Sheep, per Harlem Railroad.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

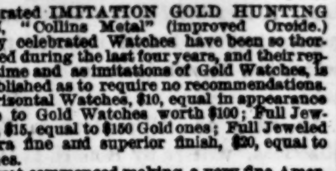
MCGRAW & REID sold 197 Sheep, weight 15,470 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 840 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 104 Lambs, weight 5,690 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 100 Sheep, poor grades, at $3 58 ₱ head; 54 Sheep, weight 4,920 lbs., at $6 37½ ₱ cwt.; 3 Sheep at $10 50c. ₱ head; 201 Sheep, weight, 15,870 lbs., at $4 75 ₱ cwt. J. KIRBY sold two car loads of Canada Lambs, corse lot, weight on an average 58 lbs. ₱ head, at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; one care load of same weight on an average 73 lbs. ₱ head, at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 54 State Lambs, weight 51 lbs. ₱ head, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 90 Sheep and Lambs, State, at $3 50 ₱ head. Grass Calves sold from $7 50@$10 50 ₱ head. Gross arrivals for this day, 2,406 Sheep and Lambs. The grades better, the market same as for some days past, yet trade looked somewhat likely to advance.

FORTIETH-STREET MARKET.

E. VAN WERT, for ASBURY & LERCH, sold 111 Lambs, weight 7,620 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 200 Sheep, weight 16,720 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 199 Sheep, weight 15,066 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; there was an over supply of Sheep and Lambs in this market. Fortieth-street Hog market, ASBURY & LERCH sold 133 Hogs, weight 21,940 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; Hog market dull, prices ranging from 9¼c. to 10¾c. ₱ lb., alive; arrivals this day, 38 cars.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

$10. $20.



$15. $25.

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD.

We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight	$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone	$4 to $6
Ladies' Cluster Pins	$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings	$7

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION
AT CORDOVA,
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

All parties desiring information in regard to this Exhibition will please apply to either of the following: His Excellency Manuel R. Garcia, Argentine Minister, Washington; Edward F. Davison, Argentine Consul-General, New-York; Belisario Roldan, Special Agent of the Central Committee, at the Consul-General's office, New-York, or to the Argentine Consuls at Savannah, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston or Portland.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS of stone, suitable for filling bulkheads, &c., delivered on pier near Harlem Railroad bridge. Inquire of CHURCH E. GATES & CO., lumber dealers, Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 125th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—VALUABLE AND COSTLY SALE OF DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 35 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st., for account of whom it may concern, a large and valuable assortment of high cost diamond and other jewelry, consisting of diamond rings, single stone and cluster, ladies' and gentlemen's diamond breastpins, and earrings, diamond crosses, gentlemen's diamond and pearl studs, diamond and emerald rings, pearl and coral sets and other high-class jewelry. They will be on exhibition one day before the sale, and all guaranteed as represented.

Also, a large and valuable set of nickel silver, very elaborate, viz.: meat covers, dishes, fancy fruit and other knives, made by Field of London, for a private gentleman of this City.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, &C.—BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a choice collection of original modern oil paintings, comprising landscapes, figure, flower and fruit pieces, by celebrated artists, viz.: Cropsey, Gignoux, Wm. Hart, T. Carey Smith, Holberton, Hazeltine, W. Williams and others. Also, a fine collection of engravings and chromos. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29, AT 10 A. M., AT THE salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, bookcases, Axminster and other carpets, stoves, &c.; also excellent rosewood pianos.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M., at Brooklyn Navy Yard, by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant, about 1,400 tons scrap iron.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer,

BY A. M. CRISTALAR & SON., NO. 427 Broadway—Large and attractive sale of fine rosewood, buhl, walnut and inlaid furniture, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) 28th, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues at sale.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first-streets, with branches in Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Thomas-street, from Church to Hudson-street.

Third—For laying Belgian pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Fifth—For flagging Morton-street, from Washington to West-street.

Sixth—For setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first streets, and both sides of Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Second—Both sides of Thomas-street, between Church and Hudson streets, and the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block.

Third—Both sides One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block.

Fourth—Both sides of Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block.

Fifth—The southerly side of Morton-street, between Washington and West streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in Room No. 13, second story, in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 26th day of November, 1869, for a license to sell ale-beer only, at No. 656 Water-st., New-York.
SANDY DRISCOLL.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of October, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE D. LEONARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York; JOHN N. LEONARD, of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, and JAMES B. EDWARDS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of George D. Leonard; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of either of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

NO. 2,262.—IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of October, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o28-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS FRANKENSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 19th day of March, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Julius Frankenstein, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
o14-1aw3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,680.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. NILES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Niles, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of October, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
o21-1aw3wTh*. No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL ROSENBOURGH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel Rosenbourgh, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o21-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost, to reduce stock, before removing to his new factory.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership this day, under the style and firm of JULIUS WOLFF & CO., for the manufacture of mustards and dealing in German produce, &c.
JULIUS WOLFF, New-York.
HERMAN REESSING, Chicago.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1869.

[illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, }
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., for business. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Cheap evening class, $5.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., south-east corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 333 4th-av.—106th year.
English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

French and English Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21.
Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, reopened same date, at No. 66 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" NOW open. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGlish day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, East, (Classical, Commercial, Primary,) fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D.D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $410. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY,
23d-st., near 9th-av.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 24d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 263 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS M. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 230 West 36th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, LONG CONNECTED AS A teacher with some of the first schools in the City, desires a few private pupils; she instructs in English, the higher Mathematics, French and Latin; unexceptionable references given. Address M., Box No. 288 New-York Post Office.

AN EARNEST, THOROUGH AND SUCcessful tutor, patronized by families of the best standing, teaches English, classics and mathematics. Young men prepared for business or college. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF WILLIAMS COLlege, a thorough mathematician, desires a situation as teacher. Address R. P. B., Box No. 1,022 Post Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY WITH SEVERAL years' experience in teaching English, French, German and music, desires a reengagement. Address C. D., care of G. Merritt, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

A FOREIGN LADY OCCUPIED TEACHing during the day wishes to form an evening class to teach French and German; terms moderate. Call on or address A. T., No. 241 West 14th-st.

MISS CLARA NORRIS, SHAKESPEARean reader and teacher of elocution. No. 158 East 23d-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.

This pure
BRANDY
is now offered to the trade and consumers in quantities to suit the demand. It is highly recommended for its strict purity and delicacy of flavor, being manufactured from the product of selected grapes, and thoroughly refined. The trade and the public are invited to inspect it.

S. BRANNAN & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 66 Broad-st.,
New-York.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM & READING, STAtioners, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, No. 28 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts. A large assortment of first-class account books and stationery constantly on hand.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

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23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

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13th-st. and Broadway.
CASTE. Leading characters by Messrs. Wyndham, Marlowe, Stoddart, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Germon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Falconer, Miss Lisa Weber.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Eliza Newton.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

According to the Paris *Patrie*, the Dalmatian revolt has ramifications in the Turkish Provinces of Albania and Herzegovina, where arrests have been made and arms and ammunition seized. The Austrian and Turkish authorities will act together in suppressing the insurrection.

The Honduras Ambassador to the Court of St. James, JEAN DE FRANCISCO MARTIN, died on the 26th inst. in London.

A Paris dispatch says that the city is tranquil. The Emperor attended the Theatre Français on Tuesday night.

The French Emperor has returned to Compiègne.

Extensive preparations are in progress in Constantinople for the reception of the Emperor of Austria.

GENERAL.

At the trial of the officers of the privateer *Cuba* yesterday, in Wilmington, N. C., several witnesses were examined for the defence. DAVIS, one of the marines of the vessel, testified that an attempt had been made to bribe him to give evidence against the ship. The impression is gaining strength that the officers will finally be discharged.

A Goldsboro' (N. C.) dispatch reports that a serious riot occurred there on the night of the 23d inst., between United States soldiers and negroes, in which a negro and a soldier were wounded, and that up to twenty-four hours after the affair, no arrests had been made. The rioters had three distinct conflicts, and in the third the negroes retreated.

The American Hotel, at Charlotte, N. Y., CHARLES CRAIG, proprietor, was burned during a fire which began yesterday morning in J. B. MORSE's shoe store. The building was occupied by different persons for business purposes. The total loss is $44,700, and the insurance $19,900.

An order has been issued, by direction of the President, that all communications on Executive business shall be addressed to the Head of the Department to which the business appertains, and the Secretary of State has published a circular setting forth that there are no vacancies now in the public offices, and giving instructions as to the manner of application when any shall occur.

During the snow storm of Tuesday and yesterday, several disasters occurred to lake craft. The schooners *Australia*, *Acorn* and *Iona* went ashore in Lake Ontario. The storm extended to Albany and eastward to Martha's Vineyard. Snow fell also in Poughkeepsie.

The editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, Havana, has challenged the editor of the *Prensa*, for some reason or other, but the latter has declined, seeming to prefer contests on paper.

The absence of the Peruvian and Mexican Ministers from a recent dinner given by the Secretary of State is explained by the fact that the dinner was not designed for the entire Diplomatic Corps, foreign representatives being usually entertained by installments, with an intelligent regard to the relations existing between them respectively, all being, of course, on equally friendly relations with our Government.

The distillery of J. B. GOODS and the rectifying house of S. B. HARTMAN & Co., Lancaster, Penn., are reported to have been seized for frauds on the revenue. Several other seizures are also reported by the revenue authorities.

The leading officers of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad were at St. Louis yesterday on business connected with the consolidation of the road with the Lake Shore line.

With a view to exhibiting the exposed condition of the people of the Territory, the United States Marshal at Helena, Montana, has sent to the Secretary of the Interior a report of the business before the Grand Jury of the Third Judicial District, in which robberies and murders by Indians are detailed. Nine or ten citizens have been murdered and 200 head of stock stolen. The removal of the [illegible] of the [illegible] to the [illegible], where the men have been supplied with improved arms and ammunition, is regarded as a declaration of war.

Ex-Governor CLIFFORD has been elected President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

GEORGE W. COOLEY, for many years District-Attorney of Suffolk County, Mass., died on Tuesday in the Insane Asylum, South Boston.

The Coast Survey has received information from San Francisco of the indications of an earthquake in some part of the Pacific Ocean, already noticed in our telegraphic news columns. It is claimed that the earthquakes at Simoda in 1854, and Peru last year, were announced in the same manner—by an earthquake wave.

C. W. FITZGERALD, a Richmond merchant, committed suicide yesterday in Amelia County.

The President is reported to have said in conversation yesterday, regarding the Mississippi election, that he had inclosed to Judge DENT the newspaper story ascribed to Judge DENT, that he, the President, supports DENT for Governor, and asking him if he was correctly reported, but that he had not yet received Judge DENT's reply; that he had advised the Judge not to commit himself with the movement against ALCORN; as it was supported by enemies of the Administration and of the Government, and that although he sustained good personal relations to him he considered it his public duty to oppose his election.

The State Capitol narrowly escaped destruction by fire yesterday afternoon. A fire was discovered in the ante-room to the Senate Chamber, which was suppressed before serious damage was done.

LEONARD CHOATE, the Newburyport "firebug," is on trial at Lawrence, Mass., in the Superior Court. Fifty witnesses have already been examined, and the case promises to continue through the week.

LOCAL.

The Brooklyn Republicans held an immense mass meeting at Continental Hall last evening. Addresses were made by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, General STEWART L. WOODFORD, Hon. JOHN OAKEY, Hon. WM. H. BURLEIGH and others.

The Democracy of this City ratified the State ticket by a grand mass meeting at Tammany Hall and vicinity last evening. A procession, fireworks, &c., helped along the enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Mayor HALL, FERNANDO WOOD, Hon. S. S. COX, RICHARD O'GORMAN, General S. F. CAREY, Colonel E. L. GAUL and others.

The buildings Nos. 114 and 116 Fulton-street were totally consumed by fire yesterday morning with all their contents. The fire communicated to the building No. 15 Dutch-street, where severe damage damage was done, and to the spire of the Old Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets. The spire was destroyed. The total loss from the fire is $200,000.

The Woman's Suffrage Association met yesterday, and Mrs. NORTON delivered an address on the usual topic.

FRITZ KNOHL, who stabbed JACOB STROSSEL some months ago in the back with a chisel, inflicting a fatal injury, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Essex County, N. J., Court of Quarter Sessions, and was remanded for sentence.

A mass meeting of the German Republicans of this City was held last evening at Cooper Institute. Speeches were made by FREDERICK KAPP, General SIGEL and others, and resolutions adopted indorsing the Republican State ticket, and particularly the nomination of General FRANZ SIGEL for Secretary of State.

Seventy thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, yesterday, at prices in advance of those obtained at the September sale. Stove coal advanced $1 a ton.

The examination of FRANK WEBB, charged with having been implicated in the Weighmasters' frauds with General EGAN, was commenced before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday.

The American Social Science Association continued their sessions yesterday at the lecture room of the Historical Society, when papers were read on "Immigration," by FREDERIC KAPP; on "Vaccination," by Professor FRANCIS BACON; on "Election of Presidents of the United States," by CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.; on the "American Census," by General JAMES A. GARFIELD, and on the "Civil Service," by GEO. WM. CURTIS. The Association will close their sessions to-day.

The Grand Jury still hold the alleged gold conspiracy under consideration. Among those examined yesterday were HENRY CLEWS, Mr. BANKER, Mr. KEMBLE and Colonel HOWE.

The Effect of One Democratic Principle —Payment of the Bonds in Paper.

Amid the general wreck of what were once "Democratic principles," the main plank remaining to which survivors cling, seems to be the repudiation of the public debt. This platform of the party is usually labeled somewhat speciously. It is called "payment of the bonds in money of the United States;" the "compelling the plowholder and bondholder to take the same currency;" "greenbacks for the rich as well as the poor," and otherwise this project of dishonesty is disguised by specious phrases and respectable names.

All the old war cries of the "unterrified Democracy" have passed away. "State Rights," "Hard Money," Free Trade and Anti-Federalism, sympathy with struggling nationalities, and the like, are all forgotten. The Republican Party are now the Hard-Money Party, and quite as much in favor of a low tariff as their opponents, and more in favor of liberty, both at home and abroad. The only Democratic principles seem to be now, cheating the bondholders and expanding the currency.

In the recent elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the great appeals of the Democrats to the people were on the single issue of payment of the bonds in greenbacks. We have no fear that the working people of this State will ever be deluded by these specious appeals to their ignorance and prejudices. Still, as this is now their great weapon, it becomes every workingman who thinks for himself to examine the argument.

There can be no greater delusion to the laboring class than the supposition that they get any advantage from an inconvertible currency. It is an old war cry of the Democratic Party, and a still older axiom of political economy, that "an irredeemable paper currency is the robbery of labor." One of the devices of kings and princes in the middle ages for filling their treasuries and plundering the working class, was to adulterate or clip their coin. A piece of money then, which was nominally a louis d'or or a florin, contained really half or a third less of the precious metals, and the potentate was supposed to gain the difference, while the people paid the loss. The irredeemable paper dollar is a precisely similar robbery of the consumers.

If the United States bonds, by an act of incredible national baseness, should ever be paid in paper, it need not be said that the value of the greenback dollar would sink to an immense degree. A dollar, instead of being worth, as it is now, say seventy-five cents, would be worth, perhaps, thirty-three cents. The capitalists who saw the storm impending, and who are better able to perceive beforehand than the laboring classes, would, of course, sell out their bonds as early as possible, and put their money in objects of permanent value, such as houses and lands. The poor would attempt to redeem last, and would find their hard-earned savings reduced to half their former value. All savings banks, trust companies, fire insurance and life insurance associations would discover that their investments in Government securities were suddenly stripped of more than half their worth, and the laborers and mechanics who have their savings in these companies would be proportionately impoverished. But this would not be the greatest disaster to the poor, from the payment of the bonds in paper. The present reduced value of the dollar tells more severely on the laborers and consumers than it does on the dealers and the comfortable classes. Commissioner WELLS has proved, from careful statistics, that the family expenses of laborers, mechanics and all people of small means, have arisen in the last few years 87½ per cent. Wages and salaries have not increased at all equally in proportion. The explanation is simple: where the standard of value is uncertain, or, in other words, where gold has ceased to be the basis of the currency, every petty dealer, shopkeeper, merchant and importer must charge to his customers a double or treble profit to compensate him for his extra risks. After each dealer in any commodity purchases his article, the currency may change its value, and he may lose all his usual profit. To meet the chance of this, he must add somewhat to the price in dealing with the one next to him in the line of sale. When the article finally reaches the mechanic or the laborer, it is charged with all these extra prices.

The uncertainty, too, of the currency gives the dealer a pretext which he is only too ready to avail himself of, to overcharge. If the value of our dollar is steadily falling, as would inevitably be the case under an expected payment of the bonds in paper, this uncertainty would be immensely increased, and the laboring class suffer proportionably. Moreover, the wages of a working class never can rise as fast as prices rise. There is too close competition between laborers for that. In the first "rise of gold" during the war, it will be remembered, it was a long time before wages rose any way proportionably with the increase of prices, and salaries never reached a fair equality. Capital, too, under a grand effort at national repudiation, would become exceedingly timid, and would not employ labor to the same extent, so that from every source vast disasters would come upon the laboring classes, as the currency increased and gold rose, with the payment of the bonds in paper. Prices would be at starvation point, wages still low, capital sluggish and employment dull. The savings on which the laborers had expected to live would possess but a fraction of their value. Panic would increase and gold rise, until the paper dollar had become like the Confederate, and a crash ensue which would overwhelm laborer and employer together, but where "the weakest would go to the wall."

These are the probable and reasonable results of the great Democratic programme—the payment of the national notes in other "promises to pay."

The American Social Science Association.

In the meetings of the Social Science Association now holding in this City may be discerned the beginning of an institution which is destined to acquire no small influence in the community. Meetings of this kind have been common of late years in other countries, but with us the idea is still only partially developed. It was of the utmost importance that the first start should be good, and the promoters deserve great credit for the efforts they have made to fulfill this preliminary condition of success. There must have been more danger than the general public can estimate of the Association falling into the hands of mere pretenders, and nothing would have been easier than to have ruined the whole design while it was yet in its infancy. This peril has been avoided. The papers already read this year have been admirable in kind and quality, and the authors are men who are entitled to speak with authority on the special subjects they have treated. It is difficult to exaggerate the amount of information, obtainable from no other source, which may be brought together at these annual meetings. A very brief glance over some of the papers just read will indicate the range which this knowledge may be expected to take.

An essay on "Procedure in Contested Elections," written by Hon. H. L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, explains in an intelligible and concise form the method adopted by Congress of settling election appeals. Mr. DAWES shows that the House is by no means an impartial tribunal, and that the minority never contests an election, because there would be no chance of its success. The Committee on Elections, which decides such cases, is of purely a partisan character, and there can be no redress for the injustice thus done until public sentiment emphatically condemns it. Professor DWIGHT read a very interesting paper on the public charities of New-York, especially useful for the suggestions contained it with reference to the treatment of lunatics and paupers. Mr. A. R. SPOFFORD, the librarian of Congress, contributed a valuable paper on the "Public Libraries of the United States." We learn from this that there are ten large libraries containing altogether over a million volumes. Mr. SPOFFORD earnestly recommends the opening of the Astor Library in the evening, and the public will concur in the suggestion, as well as in some others which he laid before the Association.

Yesterday was the second day of the meeting, and some additional papers were read which cannot but attract wide and general attention. One of them was on "Immigration," by Mr. FRED. KAPP; another on the "Mode of Electing Presidents of the United States," by Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.; a third on the "Reform of the Civil Service," by Mr. G. W. CURTIS; a fourth on "The Census," by General GARFIELD, of Ohio, and a fifth on "Vaccination," by Professor BACON. It is not too much to say that all these essays were of rare and exceptional value. We shall return to some of them on another occasion; at present we merely desire to indicate the character of the work which goes on at the meetings of the Association. The papers read by Mr. ADAMS, Mr. CURTIS and General GARFIELD deal with subjects of national importance, and will no doubt be more discussed than some others, which, though equally valuable, offer less scope for controversy.

We trust that the Association will contrive to have most of the essays printed in a form which will render them readily accessible to the public. Dr. ELIOT, the President, stated in his opening address that the Society has grown stronger in point of numbers, and that it has done substantial service in many ways thus soon in its history. It is certainly managed economically, for there is but one salaried officer connected with the Association. The funds are spent solely for the public benefit. A handbook for immigrants is now in preparation, intended to aid such persons "in finding suitable occupations and settlements." A fair and impartial book of the kind was much needed. We sincerely congratulate the Association on its progress, and may very safely predict for it a great future if it never falls below its present high standard.

Crowding to the Cities.

The new Governor of Virginia, in a late agricultural address, very earnestly urged the young men before him not to imitate those who had forsaken their "paternal acres" and gone to the large cities. This same point was enforced by our own Governor, HOFFMAN, and by Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, in their recent addresses on similar occasions. These dignitaries, Northern and Southern, all agree on the superior claims and advantages of agricultural life. The young men of every part of the country need such testimony, and we are glad to see it adduced.

The fact is undeniable that for some years farming pursuits throughout the country have been rather losing than gaining favor. The official returns show that agricultural production has not been keeping pace with the advancing population of the country, and alike demonstrate an increasing tendency to concentrate in large towns and cities. Farmers' sons have been moved by a spirit of adventure to turn their backs upon the steady occupation of their fathers, and betake themselves to speculation, or trade, or mechanical employments in town. The immense immigration into the country has by no means contributed its just proportion to the demands of agriculture. The last national census showed that nearly forty per cent. of the Irish of the country were living in the large cities, and thirty-six and a half per cent. of the Germans. If to these had been added those who were located in villages, and those who were scattered through the country employed in constructing railroads and other works of internal improvement, it would be seen at once that there were far more agricultural consumers among this great class of our population than agricultural producers. It is to be feared that the new census will show this disparity in a yet more marked degree. One thing is certain: that, taking the country at large, there will be shown an immense falling off of producers, to the extent of four millions at least, from the single event of emancipation.

Now, there can be no more fixed axiom in political economy than that agriculture must form the basis of the prosperity and power of the American people. It is the great foundation of our national wealth and consequence—the primary source of all our prosperity. It feeds us. To a great degree it clothes us. Without it we could not have manufactures, and should not have commerce. It furnishes our factories with their raw material, and it fills our ships with their cargoes. Social industry depends upon it; individual life depends upon it. There is no man in the country who is so wealthy as to be independent of the success of this great interest, nor any so poor as not to be affected by its prosperity or its decline. This country has peculiar facilities for advantageously prosecuting this great department of human labor. The variety of its climate, the abundance and cheapness of its fertile soil, are such as no other nation on the surface of the globe can boast. It is no credit to our vaunted enterprise that we have never yet made adequate use of these signal advantages—that the time has never yet been when the proportion of our farmers to the whole population was as large as it should have been—when the number of those engaged in professions and trades were not, at the very least, twice as great as the actual necessities of society required. There is reason to apprehend that this disproportion will increase. This restless, adventurous spirit is ever tending to take more complete possession of our people. Everybody is getting more infected with the eagerness to get rich in haste. There is a growing impatience of the good old plan of earning a competence by steady, persevering labor and frugal living. The young men of the day have tired of the isolation and monotony of agricultural life, and pant for something more stirring and exciting, and something that seems to promise quicker and more splendid returns. They have seized upon the first opportunity to launch away into the tide of trade and speculation. And that tide once embarked upon, it is very seldom that they find their way back again to the plowed fields. A large proportion of them have not succeeded in their new pursuits; tens of thousands of them have miserably failed, and become bankrupts and drones; and yet they have from the pure force of acquired habit clung to town life with all the greater tenacity.

It cannot be too well understood by these young malcontents in the country that failure there almost infallibly foretokens failure here. The same qualities and habits which stand in their way in the country will cause them to stumble in the city. It is everywhere the same all over the world: to fill any situation successfully, one must fill it as belonging to it. The man who feels above his business, let that business be what it may, is actually below any business. He is without anything to hold him up anywhere, and is bound to sink anyhow. The great work of life, whether in city or country, cannot be maintained by any such weaklings. Least of all is this tearing, grinding, crushing mart the place for them. We already have an over-production of incapables and drones. There is no room here for the drift of rural weakness and cowardice. Let the farmers' sons heed the counsels of their Governors and stay at home—holding fast to the oldest, happiest, most independent and most honorable of human occupations.

The Profits and Safety of Life Insurance.

The business of life insurance, relying as it does not only upon an expressed popular necessity, but intelligent criticism and appreciation by the public, is singularly open to misrepresentation. The opponents of the system charge that the premiums are too high, that the accumulations which are necessary to meet the policy-amount insured are insufficient, and that the profits are appropriated by the stockholders, in the case of a proprietary company, or by salaries and expenses in the case of a mutual company. Nothing can be easier than to make these assertions, and it must be admitted that there are too many instances in which they have just foundation.

Whether the premiums charged for life insurance are too high depends upon what becomes of the overcharge. As a rule it may be considered as a temporary security against contingencies of risk, which may, however, never arise. Strictly speaking, such an overcharge is improper, as being, if the tables by which a company is guided are reliable, improper. But still the overcharge does exist in even the very best companies, and is not open to strong objection, considering its final disposition. The overcharge, in short, becomes an item by which the profits of the business are swelled, which profits are in some shape given to the insured. Either the amount insured becomes greatly increased, so that the value of the policy in some cases doubles or even trebles in the course of time, or the annual payment of premiums is very greatly reduced, which has been done to the extent of one-half in many instances.

The accumulation necessary to pay the amounts insured when they shall fall due, is not a matter of guesswork or uncertainty. It is absolutely fixed and defined according to the rules of the science of life insurance. If any office fail to fix its rates of premiums so that this accumulation may be created, then it is to blame, and is unworthy of confidence. We believe that there are few if any such cases. Insufficiency of premiums is not the usual source of instability in insurance companies. That some do fail to set aside the necessary fund, however, is unfortunately true. But there is a department of the State Government which has this matter especially under its control. In New-York, as in Massachusetts, the Superintendent of Insurance is required to see that the accumulation is provided. In Massachusetts this point receives especial attention, and in New-York it is not lost sight of, though more prominence might, with advantage, be accorded to it. From a table before us we find that the better class of companies are themselves careful on the subject. For instance, out of a list of ten companies, one only has so small a surplus over each $100 of liabilities of $3 09, while the others have a surplus running up even to, in one case, $23 77.

The truth is that life insurance is, so far as its principles are concerned, a perfectly sound and scientifically reliable business. Departure from its obvious rules will, of course, involve difficulty, as it would in any other kind of undertaking. The cost of the insurance must bear its proper relation to the liability incurred; the expenses must be kept within the margin of charge set upon each policy therefor; the risks accepted must be calculated according to the real facts in each proposal; the investments of the accumulated funds must be conducted with prudence and fidelity. All these requirements are fulfilled by many companies, only partially by some, and by yet others they are almost entirely neglected. The public must seek security by using its own judgment in the premises after ascertaining the real figures of the particular company's balance sheet. There need be no difficulty on this head; no sound and honestly conducted office will withhold the fullest information from any inquirer with a *bona fide* purpose. Secrecy implies a consciousness of error in some shape. Let a proposed insurer do his duty; let him investigate the affairs of the company, which he proposes to intrust with so serious a matter as insurance on his life, with as much care as he would to verify a title upon which to advance money. If this were done in all cases, there would be little chance for unsound companies, and there could be no just detraction of any. And as it is, the wholesale denunciation of life insurance indulged in by some journals is dictated by ignorance or malice, or both.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD is quite overcome when he thinks of the corruption for which the Republican Party is responsible. He "was shocked, positively shocked," so he told a meeting the other night, with his tongue in his cheek. He is such a child of nature. And yet by this time his sensibilities ought to be somewhat deadened. He has seen a great deal in his time, and it was his privilege to be trained in a school which generally succeeds in taking the early freshness off the human conscience. Perhaps Mr. FERNANDO was indulging in some painful reminiscences, of a somewhat restricted character, when he felt "positively shocked" the other evening?

Business in the West sympathizes with the blighted expectations of the farmers in regard to the prices realized for grain. They have been so long accustomed to high prices for all their products, that the present rates—dear though they seem to the consumer—are a sad disappointment. And depression among the farmers means still greater depression among the storekeepers, and everywhere else [illegible]. But there is no cause for gloomy [illegible]; the worst that can result from the present state of things, as the Chicago *Tribune* remarks, will be small profits, or no profits at all, to merchants and banks. If solvent, they will not more seriously suffer.

Last night was a night of political meetings. In Brooklyn the Republicans of Kings County met in Continental Hall, in large numbers, and enthusiastically ratified the State and local nominations. Speeches were made by Hon. HORACE GREELEY and General STEWART L. WOODFORD.

"Father HYACINTHE ate a beefsteak last Friday. The Catholics are much incensed." "Father HYACINTHE ate a broiled beefsteak on Friday because, as he claims, he had a right to do so." These are two scraps of "news" just laid before the public. Father HYACINTHE has now seen in operation for the first time a "free Press." We hope he likes it.

The recurrence yesterday of a runaway bull accident seems to call for some additional precautions on the part of the drovers or the Police, or both. It is especially necessary in view of the fact that not only is the presence of the animal far from agreeable to even courageous persons, but that he is usually made the occasion of a grand hunt by an armed and reckless crowd of pursuers. Police and citizens alike make him the target for their bullets; and as the target keeps moving, while the shooting is of the wildest and widest description, somebody is tolerably sure to be shot. The only good service that comes of these occasions is that they prove how far the law is defied, in the matter of carrying deadly weapons, by unauthorized persons, to the great discredit of our City.

The letter which we have published from Mr. STONE, of the firm of STONE, NICHOLS & STONE, throws some light upon that business of "interviewing" which has lately helped to lower the character of the Press. A reporter went to Mr. STONE and asked him whether he had read the attack upon him in the *Saturday Review*. Had the reporter mentioned his own paper, the "interview" might have been closed at once. These gentlemen of the Press go to a man's house fully prepared to be "kicked out," and any treatment which falls short of that they are devoutly grateful for. It is almost a pity that cause for gratitude is so often afforded them.

The German Republicans of this City held an immense meeting at Cooper Institute last night, to ratify the Republican nominations. Mr. FREDERICK KAPP presided, and in assuming the chair aptly alluded to the time when, eight years ago, they met to express their acknowledgment of the brave deeds of General SIGEL on the field of battle. General SIGEL made an eloquent speech, and was followed by Mr. CHARLES GOEPP, W. WEBER, Dr. H. HOLST and others.

The assertion of the *Patrie* that a formidable conspiracy has been discovered in the Turkish provinces of Albania and Herzegovina, in connection with the revolt at Cattaro, seems upon the face of it hardly likely to be strictly true. Turkey has, indeed, always been under the necessity of keeping a strict watch upon these provinces, which contain, owing to the very mixed character of their population, and the wide differences of religion, all the elements of disaffection; but that an Austrian province should unite in any demonstration seems highly improbable. The coöperation of the latter Power with Turkey in any forcible military action against the insurgents, if such there are, would prove dangerous to Turkey in view of the possibility of subsequent complications. If the *Patrie* is right, the intelligence it prints is of great importance; but there is too much on the other side to allow of implicit belief.

The more we examine the tone of the London papers on the gold panic the less creditable does it appear to the character or honesty of the English journalists. The story of the crisis lost nothing by its journey across the Atlantic. The English papers are not above putting imaginative touches to their news. The *Saturday Review*, that old offender, says that bankers who are in correspondence with English firms "threw million after million upon the market." Nothing of the kind took place. The writer goes on to state that Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY won over $200,000, and that "among the fragments of the fight should perhaps be mentioned a madman and a corpse." Of course, if this silly fustian had appeared in an American paper, we should have been treated to a fine homily on "low journalism." In former days the *Saturday* was at least ably written. The *Spectator* dwells on our liability to "mental hectic"—no doubt a troublesome complaint, if we only knew what it was—and tells its readers that on the day of the panic "brokers went mad, fainted, fell ill, and died." It evidently has pictured Wall-street to itself as having a lunatic asylum on one side and a cemetery on the other. The London *Times* tried to make the panic an opportunity for depreciating our bonds—a favorite trick in that quarter. It never *did* think well of any American securities but the Confederate Loan, and those famous "terminable annuities" in which it found out, a year or two ago, that our whole debt was locked up.

The New-York Association for the Encouragement of Science and Art has written to the Board of Education an important letter on the subject of physical instruction. For many years men of thought and progress have been lecturing on this theme, and the schools have been very slow to profit by their suggestions. But the change must come. The "book routine," as at present gone through in most schools, teaches little, and is of little use to the after-life of the young people. The boys—and girls too—should learn habits of address and practice; and the classes should devote their "high Saturdays" to some exercise, either in the school spaces or in the parks. At the same time they should be taught those simple rules and laws of life which would give them activity of body and mind, and show them early the results of evil habits and unwise indulgences. Such instructions would do a world of good, and last the boys and girls all their lives.

Nearly forty years ago sixty acres of land of a medium quality, situated in a backward English county, were purchased by a coöperative association. The shareholders were fifteen in number, and each put £3 ($15) into the concern. The landlord advanced £400 to start the affair. The whole of the £400 has been repaid, something has been divided among the shareholders every year, there are now twenty-one in the company instead of fifteen, and the shares are £50 each. The stock on the farm is of considerable value. In 1854 the same landlord started another coöperative farm. It began with seventy acres, and now the shareholders, thirty-six in number, have 212. The company is out of debt, and the stock on the farm is worth £1,200. The shares, originally worth £3 10s., now fetch £30 [illegible] scale, are not without interest for purposes of comparison here.

Tammany gathered together its followers last night to ratify the Democratic nominations. There was the usual torchlight procession, with the bands, the guns and the big bell, and in point of numbers and enthusiasm the meeting was not inferior to most of the gatherings of the faithful in years past. Mayor HALL presided, and after he had spoken, the crowd listened, or was supposed to listen, to FERNANDO WOOD, S. S. COX, RICHARD O'GORMAN, and others more or less known to fame, whose eloquence doubtless compensated for the absence of ANDREW JOHNSON, who was expected to come with his well-worn edition of the Federal Constitution, but failed to do so.

According to a letter in a Paris journal NAPOLEON III. is as steady a fatalist as his uncle was, and believes in his star with the firmness of SCHILLER's Wallenstein. The reported conversation with the American, to whom the Emperor confessed his former purpose of making France a grand republic in the event of his boy's death, is probably a true one—for NAPOLEON has, after all, certain democratic leanings in his nature, and knows what true glory is. Now, however he "intrusts futurity" to little NAPOLEON VICTOR, relying on the Prætorian efficacy of the army, and still more on the national rentes—two very powerful securities it must be admitted—though "Time and Chance" are two counter agencies just as powerful in their own way.

A distressing story of a "servant's revenge" comes from a quiet part of Berkshire, England. Lieutenant-Colonel HICKIE had a nurse in his family named ELIZABETH BARRY. She was discharged from his service, and threatened to have her revenge. One day during the absence of Colonel HICKIE and his wife, the nurse disappeared, taking with her her employer's youngest child, a girl of 17 months old. The parents were thrown into a dreadful state of grief as night came on and their child was not brought back. From that day no tidings have been heard of nurse or child. The detectives were set to work, but Colonel HICKIE writes to the papers to enlist "the sympathy and help of the millions of self-made detectives who may be found in the fathers and mothers of England. They alone can conceive the awful agony we suffer, as one sad day after another passes away, and our hopes of ever seeing our dear child are still deferred." In case the woman may have escaped to this country, we append the Colonel's description of his child:

> "The distinctive mark on her face, the mole on the right side of her upper lip, the peculiar blue vein (a birth mark) under the left eye of our child, and the deep dimple on her chin, all lead us to hope for a speedy recovery of our lost one, if we could only secure the eyes and the hearts that would watch for her everywhere. To these, as our last, our highest hope, under God, a bereaved father and mother now appeal, and wait in deep suspense the result."

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

A very worthy performance of "Faust" was given by the German artists, last evening, at the French Theatre, which seems destined, we should say, to have occupants of every other nationality but that to which it was dedicated. Better representations of the same opera have undoubtedly been enjoyed, but the animation with which this one was marked was so general and genuine as to make fair amends for the artistic difference. Mlle. MARIE FREDERICI, who was *Marguerite*, filled the same part, if we mistake not, when GOUNOD's work was first produced here. She brings to its interpretation a fresh and powerful voice of rather limited compass, a rare exuberance of spirits, and too apparent proofs of robust womanhood to allow the most indulgent to admit her physical fitness to embody GOETHE's maid. Her performance yesterday was earnest and robust. She sang agreeably the ballad of "The King of Thule," though with a too evident self-consciousness, and succeeded partially only in the brilliant jewel cavatina; but, in the impassioned duet with *Faust* in the garden act, in the *finale* of the same portion of the work, and in its closing passages, her vocal power had abundant opportunity for display, and secured instant recognition. Herr HIMMER was *Faust*, and acted and sang with care and force. The superb voice of Herr HERMANNS was once again listened to in the utterances of *Mephistopheles*; and the song of the Golden Calf, executed with the usual vigor, and the sustained note in each couplet of the serenade were productive of their wonted effect. Herr WILHELM FORMES was *Valentine*, and his singing, too, was characterized by the same loud but not too unpleasant traits marking the efforts of his associates. Mlle. SOPHIE DZIUBA represented *Siebel* very gracefully and truthfully. When we add to this record the mention of the fact that Herr CARL ANSCHUTZ was the musical director, we need say very little of the chorus and orchestra. Neither was too numerous, yet the performance of the former body was very satisfactory, and that of the later was absolutely perfect. Mme. ROTTER and most of the artists referred to above, under the same conductor, are to interpret "Martha" this night. Their honest endeavor to give at this period of demoralization representations of no mean order, ought to receive, we think, substantial encouragement.

Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To-night Mr. DE CORDOVA is to deliver, at Steinway Hall, the second of his annual series of humorous lectures. "Our New Clergyman" will be the subject....Mr. HERMANN will make his last appearance in this country for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next....The Ladies' Aid Society of the German Hospital is to benefit Monday by a variety entertainment of great comprehensiveness, to be given at the Academy of Music. Mr. JAMES MACE will exhibit his statues, Mr. JAMES TAYLOR will act, Mr. TONY PASTOR will sing, and a host of known *artistes* will gather about these *artistes*.

Proceedings of the Social Science Association To-Day.

At the afternoon session of the American Social Science Association to-day, JOSEPH D. POTTS, President of the Empire Transportation Company, will read a paper on "Transportation as a Science," and SHEPPARD HOMANS one on "Life Insurance." In the evening, Judge GEO. C. BARRETT will speak on the "Administration of Criminal Justice in New-York," Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, on "Health Laws and their Administration," and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD on the "International Code."

A Hopeless Task for the Chinese in Sacramento.

From the Sacramento Union, Oct. 19.

The Chinese residents of the city commenced last evening on I-street, above Third, their annual clearing out of devils. The musicians went after the cloven-footed gentry straight from the word go, creating racket sufficient, as far as an inexperienced outsider can judge, to raise the biggest devil in the city. We understand that the exorcistic ceremonies will continue for five days and nights, the whole closing with the burning up of the various bamboo figures that ornament the temple where the services are conducted. It would appear that the Sacramento Chinamen are more successful in their contests with the chief of the lower regions and his myrmidons than their brethren of San Francisco. While inquiring at the temple concerning the mystic rites last evening, we met two San Francisco Celestials who informed us that they had come up to see how the affair was managed here. One of them remarked that in San Francisco there was "Belly much debbil; we killee him every two, tlee months."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of the Minister from Honduras—The Bishopric of Exeter.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—[illegible] FRANCISCO MARTIN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Honduras, died in this city yesterday.

Rev. Mr. TEMPLE publicly expresses his regret at the anxiety and excitement caused by his nomination to the Bishopric of Exeter. He would be glad to allay the feeling which has been aroused, but declines to make any explanation. He is confident that intercourse with the clergy will cause the feeling against him to subside.

Serious Illness of George Peabody—His Recovery Doubtful.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Mr. GEORGE PEABODY is seriously ill, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

FRANCE.

Return of the Emperor to Compiegne—Paris in a State of Tranquillity.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Emperor returned to Compiègne to-day.

The city continues tranquil and apprehensions of disturbance have subsided.

The Emperor attended the Theatre Français last evening.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis Terminated—Sentence of a Republican Leader—The Porto Rico Deputies.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The Ministerial crisis is over. All parties have agreed to postpone their differences.

CAIMO, an insurgent leader, has been sentenced to suffer death by a Council of War at Bilboa.

The Deputies from Porto Rico have withdrawn their request to the Government to defer special legislation by decree for that island, having received satisfactory explanations as to the intentions of the Ministry.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

The Dalmatian Revolt Extending to Turkey—Joint Action to be Taken by the Governments—The Emperor's Visit to the Sultan.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The *Patrie* in, its issue to-day, asserts that a widespread conspiracy has been discovered in the Turkish Provinces of Albania and Herzegovina, in connection with the revolt at Cattaro, in the Austrian Province of Dalmatia. Several arrests of persons implicated have been made by the authorities, and a large amount of arms and ammunition seized. It is reported that the Governments of Austria and Turkey have come to an understanding, whereby they will act jointly in the suppression of the insurrection.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—Extensive preparations are making here for the reception of the Emperor of Austria.

BELGIUM.

The Elections for Deputies—The Ministerial Party Weakened.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 27.—The elections for Deputies to the House of Representatives are now in progress. The results so far indicate that the strength of the Ministerial party will be considerably reduced.

CUBA.

A Belligerent Editor in Havana—A Challenge from the Editor of the "Voz" to the Editor of the "Prensa."

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—The steamship *Columbia*, from New-York 21st inst., arrived here this morning.

Señor CASTANON, editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, yesterday challenged Señor GILPI, editor of the *Prensa*. GILPI has refused to fight.

The Case of the Cuban Privateer at Wilmington—Witnesses for the Defence Examined.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 27.—The trial of the officers of the *Cuba* was resumed before the United States Commissioner this morning. JAS. DENNISON, one of the engineers; DAVIS, one of the marines of the *Cuba*, and Captain MAFFETT and Captain BOLLES, both old naval officers, were examined for the defence. The testimony was very favorable to the defendants, and greatly weakened the evidence of GORDON, the principal witness for the Government. DAVIS testified that he had been offered $20 to give evidence against the ship. The impression is very general now that the officers will be discharged.

FIRES.

Narrow Escape of the State Capitol from Destruction—A Hotel and Stores Burned in Charlotte, N. Y.—A Canadian Distillery Destroyed.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—A fire was discovered in the ante-room of the Senate Chamber in the Capitol this afternoon, which caused damage to the extent of $200. Had this fire occurred at night, the whole building would probably have been destroyed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 27.—A destructive fire occurred in the village of Charlotte this morning. It commenced in the shoe store of J. B. MORSE, and spreading consumed several stores and the American Hotel, owned and occupied by CHARLES CRAIG. The steamer *Norresman*, lying at her dock, saved the large warehouses of EATON & UPTON on the opposite side of the street. The following are names of the losers: CHARLES C. CRAIG, American Hotel; loss $25,000; insured for $5,000. JOSEPH SEIBLE, building, store and bakery; loss $8,000; insured for $2,000. CHARLES WOLF, saloon; loss $2,500; insured for $1,200. J. B. MORSE, shoe store; loss $500; insured for $1,000. P. TUCKER, building and saloon; loss $4,000; insured. GEORGE C. LATTER, building, grocery store, &c.; loss $2,500; insured. C. CONNERS, saloon, loss light; insured. The heirs of the Hammond estate; loss $1,200; insured. P. KEON, grocery store; loss $1,000; insured for $2,600.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 27.—A distillery owned by GOODESHAM & WORT was partially destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $100,000. Another fire at the same time destroyed twelve houses at the corner of Queen and Brock streets.

Riot in Goldsboro', N. C.—Negroes and Soldiers Fighting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—A special telegram to the Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*, dated Goldsboro', Oct. 24, says: "Our town was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement last night by a riot which commenced early in the evening, and lasted until 10 o'clock, between the United States troops stationed here and the negroes. About twenty-five guns were fired, and one soldier and one negro wounded. It is now twenty-four hours since the riot, and our authorities have not made, or attempted to make, the first arrest. There were three fights, the negroes retreating in the last."

EARTHQUAKES.

An Earthquake Wave at San Francisco—Indications of an Earthquake in the Pacific—The Recent Earthquake Felt in Dutchess County.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Information has been received at the Coast Survey Office of a very marked earthquake wave having been recorded on the self-registering gauge in San Francisco on Friday last at 5 o'clock P. M. From this the occurrence of a violent earthquake in some distant part of the Pacific Ocean may be inferred, of which news will doubtless reach here before long. The earthquake at Simoda in 1854, and the one which occurred in Peru in August of last year, were announced in the same way. These waves travel across the Pacific Ocean at an average rate of about 380 miles an hour, depending on the depth of water along the track of the wave. From the observations made on the occasions to which reference is made, the average depth of that ocean has been found to be about 2,000 fathoms.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. [illegible].—Farmers from the interior report having distinctly felt the recent shock of earthquake in the [illegible] part of Dutchess County.

THE SNOW STORM.

Snow in Albany—Disasters on Lake Ontario by the Storm—Snow at Martha's Vineyard.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The weather here is winterish. The ground was covered with snow this morning.

OSWEGO, Oct. 27.—A snow storm with high wind prevailed here last night. The schooner *Australia*, laden with barley, from Toronto, went ashore one and a half miles below the city. The cargo is damaged. The vessel will probably be gotten off.

The schooner *Acorn*, with lumber from Port Hope, went ashore under Fort Ontario, and will be a total wreck. The schooner *Iona*, with barley from Port Nelson, is ashore high and dry about five miles above the city.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—A thick snow storm prevailed this morning at Martha's Vineyard, and along Cape Cod.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—A terrible snow storm is prevailing here to-night. The street railways are compelled to use snow plows.

The Weather at Midnight Last Night.

Sackville—Heavy wind; snowing; looks like clearing; snow three inches deep.

St. John—Slight fall of snow in early morning; now clear and cold.

Portland—Clear and very cold; no snow.

Boston—Clear and cold; wind northwest.

Worcester, Mass.—Clear; light wind; indications of snow.

New-Bedford, Mass.—Clear and cold.

Hartford, Conn.—Clear; quite cold; wind northwest.

New-York—Clear; wind northwest; thermometer 35°.

Philadelphia—Clear and cool.

Baltimore—Cloudy and cold; thermometer 43°.

Washington—Cloudy and cold; thermometer 38°.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Clear and cold.

Greensboro, N. C.—Clear and cold.

Montgomery, Ala.—Clear and cold.

New-Orleans—Clear and cold; thermometer 55°.

Chicago—Cloudy; thermometer 38°.

Cleveland—Now cloudy and moderate; two inches of snow fell last night, but it melted as soon as the sun rose this morning.

Cincinnati—Cloudy and cold; wind very light.

Louisville—Clear and cold.

Buffalo—A severe snow-storm has been raging since 3 P. M.; about three inches have fallen; wind blowing a gale from the west; thermometer 42°.

Rochester—Cloudy and cold; had slight snow-storm at 8 P. M.

Auburn—Cloudy and cold; very high winds.

Syracuse—Now clear and cold; about two inches of snow fell this morning.

Utica—Cloudy and very cold; little wind; no snow.

Rutland, Vt.—Cloudy; thermometer 42°; about two inches of snow fell this morning.

Burlington, Vt.—Cloudy and cold; thermometer 40°; about two inches of snow fell this morning.

Albany, N.Y.—Beautiful night; clear and cold.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Had a flurry of snow this morning; now clear and cold.

Richmond—Ice formed here last night.

Lynchburg—It was very cold here to-day, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick.

Meteoric Display.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—A brilliant meteor descended at 3 o'clock this morning in the western sky, apparently the size of a full moon, and burst with a crackling noise, throwing off innumerable sparks so bright as to light up the entire city.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

One Hundred Indians, Men, Women and Children, Burned—The Prairie About a Sleeping Encampment Fired.

OMAHA, Oct. 27.—Captain HILL, commander at Fort Rice, forwards the details of a terrible loss of Indian life by fire. On Sept. 22 a band of the Sioux, under Little Bear, were camped on the south side of the Missouri River, above Fort Rice. A large number of squaws, with their papooses, accompanied the Indians. They had camped for the night, and not thinking of danger had all gone to sleep. About midnight the prairies contiguous to their lodgings were set on fire, and before the alarm could be given, or measures taken to save their lives, about one hundred were consumed.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Murders and Robberies in Montana—The Indians Supplied with Arms in the British Possessions—Report of the Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—WM. F. WHEELER, United States Marshal at Helena, Montana Territory, has forwarded to Secretary COX a report of the United States Grand Jury of the Third Judicial District of Montana Territory in regard to robberies and murders committed upon citizens there by predatory bands of Indians within the past few months. The report was sent with a view to calling attention to the exposed condition of the people there, and copies were also forwarded to Commissioner PARKER, to the Commander of the Military District, and to General SULLY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The report of the Grand Jury sets forth that it is found from the evidence of a great number of witnesses that the people of the Third District have suffered within a few months past a great loss of life and property from roving bands of Indians. They had been furnished with the names of nine or ten citizens who have been murdered in cold blood by them. Over 300 head of stock have been stolen within three months, and they believe that within six months fully one thousand horses have been stolen and the lives of a number of valuable citizens sacrificed. The report further says:

"The Peegans, Bloods and Blackfeet, who all talk the same language and constitute the Blackfoot Nation, have moved their women and children north of Montana into the British Possessions for their safety, and in that country have procured supplies, ammunition and improved arms. This is a declaration of war upon the whites of Montana by these Indians, and some measures should be adopted for meeting the emergency. The civil authorities have not the means, and the people are not able to bear the expense of pursuing and punishing these robbers and murderers who destroy our property and our lives, and come and go like the wind. Ours is a contest between civilization and barbarism, and we must risk our lives and sacrifice our hard-earned property to defend them, unless the General Government gives us the means of defence. To this we are entitled, as we have left homes of comfort in the East to plant civilization in the wilderness. It is in evidence that the Pen d'Oreilles, who make periodical journeys from their homes to the Valley of the Yellow Stone on hunting expeditions through some of the settled portions of our Territory, are guilty of horse stealing, if not murder. Their passage through our settled valleys should be prohibited by the authorities. The River Crows murdered two white men near Fort Benton about the 20th of July last, and took their horses to their camp. In none of these cases of murder and theft have the Indians been pursued and punished. Our population is necessarily scattered along the valleys, and are isolated in mining camps and gulches, and hence are peculiarly exposed to sudden attacks from Indians. The Grand Jury further state that the report is made in the hope that the proper officers of the General Government will take the steps necessary to give them full protection, or if the means in their hands are not adequate, they will represent the matter to the heads of the Government here, who have the authority and means to punish and prevent Indian depredations.

POLITICAL.

The Mississippi Election—General and the Registry—Baltimore Municipal Election.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 27.—The State Executive Committee of the National Union Republican Party forwarded to-day, to the Secretary of War, affidavits and other official communications, substantiating the statement made some weeks ago in a dispatch to President GRANT by A. C. FISK, Chairman, to the effect that General AMES did not intend to hold a fair election. The Secretary of War is asked to direct General AMES to appoint as registrars an equal number of Radicals and Conservatives from the civilians to be so appointed.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—At the municipal election to-day for members of the City Council, the entire Democratic ticket for both branches was elected. The vote was light and the election was unusually quiet.

Strike of the Chicago Tailors—Support Offered by the International Union.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 27.—The tailors' strike still continues. The journeymen have made a public declaration that they will continue the strike until the employers accede to their new scale of prices. Several employers have adopt[illegible] pelled to do so. A [illegible] has been [illegible] from the President of the [illegible] Union, giving the Chicago Union permission to strike, and stating that funds will be given them to carry it on.

Railroad Consolidation in Contemplation in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The President and several of the directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad are here on business connected with the consolidation of that road with the Lake Shore Road, and a connection of the consolidated roads with St. Louis by the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad. The party will leave to-day for Kansas City, *via* the North Missouri Road, and from thence will go to Omaha.

The Boston Banks—The Weekly Statement.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The following statement exhibits the condition of the Boston banks for the week ending yesterday:

Capital, $47,000,000; loans, $103,662,620; specie, $1,090,130; legal tenders, $11,319,786; due from other banks, $14,124,710; due to other banks, $13,798,584; deposits, $34,877,071; circulation, $25,212,032.

A Railroad Accident in Virginia—Four Persons Injured.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—A freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad ran into the accommodation train on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad this morning at the junction, smashing two cars and slightly injuring the conductor and three other persons.

The Tennessee State Convention.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—It is now known that the State Convention will be called at an early day. The bill is pending in the House and will pass to-morrow. No action has been taken in the Legislature relative to the Fifteenth Amendment. It is not likely to be ratified.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Ex-Governor CLIFFORD has been reëlected President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. GEORGE W. COOLEY, for several years District-Attorney of Suffolk County, died in the Insane Asylum at South Boston yesterday.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia meets here to-morrow. Rev. H. C. ALEXANDER, late of Princeton, has been elected Professor in the Presbyterian Union Theological Seminary. C. W. FITZGERALD, late a merchant in this city, committed suicide this morning in Amelia County, by blowing his brains out. Two hundred members of the Society of Friends from the north, passed through this city this evening to attend their annual meeting at Greensboro, N. C.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 27.—There was a heavy frost here this morning.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—JOHN CASTNER, carpenter, attempted to commit suicide in his room at his hotel to-day, by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. His wounds will probably prove fatal. Judge STRAND to-day held THOMAS COMPTON in $25,000 bail to answer the charge of committing a robbery in Macon City, Mo.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Kentucky to-day elected the following officers: S. S. FRY, Grand Master; WILLIAM WHITE, Grand Secretary; GEORGE W. MORRIS, Grand Treasurer, and M. J. DURHAM, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—Steamer *Lenton*, hence for Fort Smith, Ark., with a full cargo of groceries, struck a snag on Monday near Cut Off, Arkansas River, and sunk. The boat and cargo, valued at $9,000, are a total loss.

CURRENT NOTES.

In a note to the Springfield *Republican*, Mr. GEORGE WALKER, who was sent to Europe to dispose of some of the State bonds of Massachusetts, says that while the markets have not proved as favorable for their sale as he had hoped and expected, he cannot complain of any want of support and coöperation on the part of the State authorities. Commenting upon this note the *Republican* says: "The Massachusetts financial mission to Europe can hardly be called a failure, perhaps, when it has brought home to us so sharply as it has the lesson that we are trifling with our credit, and the unwelcome fact that our bonds no longer command the supremacy in the foreign markets which they so long held among all American securities. Wantonly and carelessly has Massachusetts trifled with its finances; and the London Stock Exchange has sent back its rebuke."

The Newark *Journal*, the ablest Democratic paper in New-Jersey, looks upon General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK as the coming man, thinks the last National Democratic Convention sadly blundered in not nominating him, and nominates him for the Presidency in 1872.

A young girl, daughter of Mr. GUSTAVE MILLER, of Cleveland, Ohio, poured some coal oil upon the kindlings to facilitate the lighting of a fire on Wednesday. Slumbering coals communicated fire to the oil, the can exploded, and the girl was burned so terribly that after lingering in great agony until Friday, she died.

Representatives of the Faculties of most of the New-England colleges are holding a meeting in Hartford, Conn., at the residence of President JACKSON, of Trinity College. Yale, Harvard, Williams, Brown, Amherst, Trinity, Middletown, Tufts, and Dartmouth are represented.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* proclaims that ANDREW JOHNSON is to be a member of the next Congress. The House, it says, "was Ex-President ADAMS' position, and it will be Ex-President JOHNSON'S. He is going there."

A man from California, one JOHN WHORTENBY, claims to be the owner of the entire town of Clayton, in Kent County, Del. Eighty years ago, on the death of its possessor, the land on which this thriving town is built was sold by the Sheriff, and now this WHORTENBY claims that the land was entailed to him, and has caused a writ of ejectment to be served to try and determine his title. The townspeople call WHORTENBY grasping.

A New-Hampshire man has just visited a house in Massachusetts, built by his great-great-grandmother's great-grandfather, and expects to have no greater pleasure in this world.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS' farm, in Culpepper County, Va., has been sold to a Northern man for $55,000 cash. It contains upward of 900 acres.

In an unguarded moment a Boston paper characterized an act of a member of the School Board as done "with true Boston narrowness." The indignation of all Boston may be imagined.

One hundred black bass, from Harper's Ferry, have been placed in the Schuylkill River.

A church society in Milford, N. H., having repaired its church and raised its pastor's salary, set about providing him with a parsonage. Contributions of $5,000 were made, and a house bought, the deed drawn up and the money ready to be paid, when it was found that the former deed was given in Know Nothing times, and forbade the sale of the land to any foreigner, and also prohibited any foreigner ever to reside or build upon it. Such restrictions were not to be agreed to, and the society is now looking for another house.

A sensational dispatch is going the rounds of the Press, to the effect that Colonel LAWRENCE ORTON WILLIAMS, who was executed as a Confederate spy at Franklin, Tenn., in 1863, escaped, and is now a General in the Cuban army. The editor of the St Louis *Dispatch*, who, as an officer on the staff of General WATKINS, was detailed to see that the verdict of the Court Martial was properly executed, says: "We saw him hanged, coffined and buried, and if he was smuggled away by friends it was only as a lifeless body. Life was extinct when he was buried, and we have a suspicion that the man is yet dead."

Order for the Removal of Settlers Countermanded.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 161.—4. Telegraphic instructions from the Honorable Secretary of War having been received at these headquarters, modifying General Orders No. 62, current series, from headquarters the army, Adjutant-General's office, directing the removal from United States Military Reservations of all squatters or citizens, not in the employment of the Government, in so far as the terms of those orders apply to the Reservation of Fort Ridgely, Minn., paragraph 5, of Special Orders No. 154, current series from [illegible] orders from headquarters of the army, above referred to, with the exception that the buildings of the old fort and the ground in their immediate vicinity, must be cleared of all settlers, until such time as the question at issue between the Government and the settlers has been disposed of by the proper authority. By command of Major-General W. S. HANCOCK.

O. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TEMPERANCE.

Annual Meeting of the Sons of Temperance—Meeting of the New-Jersey Division.

The Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York convened in annual session at Lyric Hall, No. 727 Sixth-avenue, yesterday, at 10 A. M., G. W. Patriarch EDWARD CRUMMEY, of Poughkeepsie, presiding. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. S. P. M. HASTINGS, of New-York, after which over 100 newly-elected representatives to the grand body were initiated in due form. The Grand Worthy Patriarch and the Grand Scribe presented annual reports. The latter gave the following exhibit: Number of male members, 14,749; female, 5,846; lady visitors, 3,309; new members initiated during the past year, 1,996. The finance account is as follows: Amount received from all sources, $8,997 67; amount expended, $5,378 85; amount on hand, $22,619 48.

A number of resolutions were adopted of which the following is one:

Resolved, That all legislation upon the subject of temperance must be the outgrowth of public sentiment, and a deep and abiding conviction of its positive necessity, and that we favor the action of the State Temperance Committee, proposing to ask the next Legislature for the enactment of a law authorizing the people of a given locality to vote against the granting of licenses therein for the sale of liquors, with authority to public officers to abate said traffic as a nuisance in all places where such licenses are denied.

The State Quarterly Convention of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance met yesterday at the hall at the corner of Broad and Mechanic-streets in Newark. Delegates to the number of 300, from all parts of the State, were present, and A. M. PALMER, G. W. P., presided. No business of particular importance was transacted. The evening was spent in listening to addresses from "Ned Buntline," Rev. S. W. HILLIARD and others.

Iowa and Its New Central Road.

DES MOINES, Friday, Oct. 15, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How many of your readers have a definite idea of Iowa? How many know that it is larger than all of New-England except Maine, larger than New-York or Pennsylvania, and more fertile than all of them put together. How many know that she has more coal than Pennsylvania, and more tillable land than any other State in the Union. She has thirty-five million acres of deep black mould, and to-day you may turn a clean turf over thirty millions of it. The annual crop of grains is now nearly a hundred million bushels, and yet not one acre out of six is cultivated. She lies in the lap between the Mississipp and Missouri, and in the ages gone by this Iowa lap secured and held these rich deposits which the farmer now turns into such abundant crops. I think it must have been Iowa of which the poet said:

> "Tickle her bosom with a plow
> And it laughs with a harvest."

And to carry out the simile, the surface outlines of Iowa are perfect as a statue. The immense flats of Illinois are here changed into rounded undulations—gentle uprisings and gradations of curves—that make us think, that if we could see our Mother Earth from a far enough standpoint we should find her beautiful as any of her daughters. One has a right to be enthusiastic over such a State. As I recently stood upon some of her swelling ridges and looked over the immense oceans of waving wheat and rustling corn, I must say the dampness affected my eyes, and when Podgers asked me what I was crying about, I had to tell him, it was because I did not own any of that country. But didn't I think the national debt would be paid! and didn't I understand why Iowa didn't owe a cent in the world!

But, to check our enthusiasm and come down to what Gradgrind calls "the facts—the hard facts, Sir!" Rolling subjects are generally dry, and Iowa's rolling soil is a dry one. In a season of excessive rains, the water is turned off and the crops are not drowned out as in the country of flat prairies. Hence, she often has a large product, when less favored regions have but a small one. Do we say that Iowa grows; hardly. Growth is not at all the word for it; she bounds, she steams—in fine, she railroads.

Given all that generous, most bountiful nature could give her,—in soil, climate and character of population,—nothing but the railroad has made her what she is. She does not double her population every three years, but it is five times greater to-day than it was fifteen years ago, and her grain crop shows an increase from 11,000,000 bushels to 85,000,000 in the same period. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has reached one of its long arms across the State, connecting Clinton on the Mississippi with Omaha and the Union Pacific on the Missouri, a distance of 354 miles. The Chicago and Rock Island has done the same from Rock Island. The Burlington and Missouri, a corporation controlled by the owners of the Michigan Central and Burlington and Quincy, are building in the same direction further south, and the Pennsylvania Central have a longing eye for another east and west line to connect at Warsaw, Illinois, with one of their ramifications. On the north, the Dubuque and Sioux City has already reached Fort Dodge, and the McGregor Western—also commencing on the Mississippi—has its western objective on the Missouri. This will give five east and west lines across the State, which will average a distance of about forty-five miles apart. Of these, the Chicago and Northwestern is the only one that has been completed one year, and its earnings on its Iowa business during the first twelve months of its operation were $9,648 per mile. The Des Moines Valley is building northwesterly from Keokuk toward Fort Dodge, and there are several other roads projected. The production of the country is so great—so many millions of bushels of grain have to be shipped, and so many supplies must be returned for domestic use—that I believe all these lines will pay largely. After somewhat diligent inquiry, I could not learn that there was a single completed railroad line in the Northwest which was not only paying the interest on its bonded debt, but a dividend on its stock.

The road now attracting most attention, and the one most needed, is a north and south line across the State, connecting St. Louis and St. Paul. Iowa is rich in coal; but it is all in the southern part of the State. Northern Iowa and southern Minnesota have but a very scanty supply of fuel, and are looking to southern Iowa for a part of her abundance. St. Paul, or Minneapolis, is the greatest lumber market in the world, and Central Iowa is an immense consumer of the products of the forest, so that a large business in these two great staples seems inevitable for this road. Besides, the Iowa farmers have a very realizing sense of the fact, that the east and west roads controlled in Chicago, discriminate very heavily against all freights stopping short of that point. For example, 24 cents a bushel was charged on wheat from Central Iowa to Chicago last year, distance 260 miles, and 20 cents was charged to the Mississippi River, a distance of 130 miles. As the North Missouri Road is now finished to the south line of Iowa, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul to within twelve miles of the north line, the completion of this single link of 240 miles will make the through connection between St. Louis and St. Paul complete, and will shorten the present distance by rail 147 miles. The farmers, however, are most anxious for a southern outlet for their products, so that they need not submit to the heavy tariffs of the east and west roads without competition, and so that they may have a competing market for their crops in the Winter, while the lakes and the Mississippi above St. Louis are frozen. The people have taken hold of the matter in earnest, and forty-five miles from Ackley to Marshalltown are now just completed, and sixty miles more are graded ready for the iron. The subscriptions through the country are liberal, and many of the leading men of the State, as well as Eastern capitalists, have taken hold of the work [illegible] early completion.

C. C. GILMAN, a gentleman of great energy and pluck, is President. I notice that W. A. WHEELOCK, President of the Central National Bank, and J. J. DONALDSON, President of the Bank of North America, and W. B. SHATTUCK, of your City, are among the Directors East. I can see no reason why this should not be one of the most profitable, as it certainly is one of the most needed, roads in the State. The Western railroad system has not only made the West, but without it, you would have little to boast of in the East. Every dollar of Eastern capital invested in legitimate railroad enterprises in Iowa, not only enriches that State, but is repaid with liberal interest to the investor in person, and with compound interest in the increased wealth and property of the whole country.

A. W. P.

The Westminster Review.

The republication of the *Westminster Review* for October is unavoidably deferred in consequence of the fire which yesterday destroyed the bindery of E. WALKER & SONS. The whole edition, which was just ready for publication, has been lost. It will be reprinted with all possible speed.

Mosquito Bites.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE DEMAND TELLS THE STORY.—From all directions orders for PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, come pouring in. All the noxious dyes, &c., go down before it. A year hence they will be unmarketable. The ladies say it is as pleasant to use as a perfumed toilet water, and it is as transparent as crystal. Nothing else reproduces so perfectly the original tint of the hair.—*Advertisement.*

HOME AGAIN.—Our citizens will be pleased to know that Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist, has closed his Boston office, and can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for diseased scalps, loss of hair, premature grayness, unnatural redness of the nose, pimples, black worms, moth patches, freckles, moles, wens, and all cutaneous eruptions. No charge for consultations. Send for an interrogatory circular.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-street, New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—the world's great remedy for colds, coughs, consumption, and all affections of the lungs and throat.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: Death of Lord Derby; The Fenians; Shipbuilding in and Around Liverpool; Iron Vessels for the Great American Lines; The Newmarket Races.

FRANCE: Tranquillity in Paris; Precautions by the Government Against the Expected Rising; The Strikes.

SPAIN: Disturbances in Aragon; Impossibility of Choosing a King; Threatened Resignation of the Regent.

EGYPT: The Proposed Ceremonies at the Opening of the Suez Canal.

CHINA: Comments on Ross Browne's Speech at Shanghae; Mr. Burlingame's Policy; His Embassy Gone to the Netherlands.

Political.

THE RECORD FOR 1869: Results of the Elections Already Decided; President Grant's Administration Sustained; Nominations for State Elections yet to Come; The Votes of Previous Years.

TENNESSEE: End of the Senatorial Contest; Sketch of the Senate Elect.

General Topics.

AMERICAN COMMERCE: Testimony of Boston Merchants and Shipbuilders before the Congressional Committee; Convention of Merchants on Canal Reforms.

MISCELLANEOUS: The Earthquake in New-England; Proposed Removal of the National Capital; Horrible Murder and Suicide at Rondout; Trotting at Williamsport, Easton and the Fashion Course; Murders in the South; Trouble in Florida; A Snow Storm; Obituaries of Eminent Men.

Local News.

The Fortunes of Fisk, Jr.; Progress of One of the Great Gold Suits; Movements of Father Hyacinthe; His Visits to Henry Ward Beecher; A Singular Letter of Introduction.

Agricultural.

Review of the Cattle and Produce Markets; The American Institute Fair; Address on Farm Labor by Hon. Chas. L. Flint; How to Treat Balky Horses; The Cotton Crop on the Red River; The Harvests in Germany; The Georgia and Maryland State Fairs; Description of the Niagara Elevator at Buffalo; How to Clean Broom Corn Seed; How to Build a Corduroy Road; Cotton Pickers; Poultry Exhibitions.

Washington News.

The Attacks of the Gold Ring on the President and Mrs. Grant; Exports and Reëxports; Statement of the Bureau of Statistics; The Yerger Case in the Supreme Court; Receipts and Expenditures of the Government; The Pacific Railroad Bonds—Forthcoming Report.

Editorial Comments.

The Tennessee Senatorship; The TIMES and the Gold Ring; The Germans and the Canvass; The True Test; Official Analysis of Brooklyn Water; The Carrying Trade—the Question of Subsidy; How the Money goes in Congress; Taxation and the Debt; The President and the Gold Ring; The West and the South.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

For the Relief of the Inhabitants of Basket Valley, Sullivan County, N. Y.

To the Citizens of New-York:

A fearful and destructive flood occurred in the above locality recently, by which the destruction of life and a large amount of valuable property was the consequence, that inasmuch it has seriously embarrassed many of said inhabitants; and to the citizens of New-York, who feel an interest in behalf of this humane movement, subscriptions will be received by J. McB. Davidson & Co., Safe Manufacturers, No. 543 Broadway; McLewee & Putnam, Manufacturers, No. 561 Broadway; John Lloyd & Sons, Real Estate Brokers, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren-st.; and Wm. G. Leask & Co., No. 503 Broadway, up stairs.

Grandview Park,
ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS,
STATEN ISLAND.

ANDREW WILSON, Jr.'s subdivision of these splendid estates is so far completed as to announce THURSDAY, NOV. 11, as the day of sale.

THIRTY BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS,
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Together with three comfortable dwellings, at public auction.

Descriptive pamphlets, maps and circulars ready on Saturday.

For further information, apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., or FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., No. 194 Broadway.

Removal.

THE ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has removed to No. 805 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

A Hit Bird Always Flutters.—The manufacturers of the hair preparations made from lead and other metalic poisons are fluttering terribly, and admitting the annihilation of their preparations, because directions how to detect the poisons they use, exposing the trickery they practice, is published by the proprietor of the EGYPTIAN HAIR COLORING—the only safe and effectual article known. No sediment; no stains; no poison. Agent, GEO. WM. SOUTHWICK, No. 58 Vesey-st.

Attention is called to sale of one hundred and one valuable lots and gores on Weehawken Heights, on New Boulevard, Bergen, Bull's Ferry and Branch turnpikes, New-Jersey, to be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Missisquoi Spring Water is the original and only mineral water that has wrought so many cures in diseases of the kidneys and all impurities of the blood. For sale by druggists everywhere, and at the depot. J. F. HENRY. Call or send for new pamphlet, No. 8 College-place

Save Money in Buying [illegible] up-stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., [illegible] Broadway, opposite Metropolitan [illegible] scopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

The Swiss Mf. Co., No. 26 East 14th-st., Union-square, importers and dealers in Swiss carved goods.

MARRIED.

BOYNTON—SMITH.—On Tuesday, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, GEORGE A. BOYNTON to IRENE, daughter of Ira Smith, Jr., all of Brooklyn.

HODGSDON—SMITH.—At West Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 26, by Rev. Mr. Seymour, Captain DANIEL B. HODGSDON, U. S. R. M., to GEORGIA M., daughter of Captain George B. Smith.

HUYSHE—UHLHORN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 26, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., WENTWORTH HUYSHE, son of Major-General Alfred Huyshe, of the British Army, to GERTRUDE VERPLANCK, only daughter of the late William C. Uhlhorn, formerly of the Island of St. Thomas, and granddaughter of the late Commodore Beekman V. Hoffman, United States Navy.

OWEN—DUNHAM.—At St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. John A. Paddock, JAMES OWEN, of Orange, N. J., to MARY C. DUNHAM, of Brooklyn. No cards.

ROWE—TOWNSEND.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1869, by Rev. F. B. Wheeler, D. D., JACOB ROWE, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to HATTIE M., daughter of the late Elijah Townsend, of Lagrange, N. Y.

WERNER—HARING.—At Omaha, Nebraska, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Mr. Kermott, of the First Baptist Church, THEO. J. WERNER, of North Bend, Nebraska, to MARY ANNA HARING, of Newark, N. J.

WILSON—CLARKE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, R. V. Clarke, Esq., by Rev. C. G. Gurr, JAMES A. WILSON to SUSIE L. CLARKE, both of Rahway.

DIED.

BOORMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 26, Mrs. MARY WELLES BOORMAN, widow of the late James Boorman, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 13 Washington-square.

CORWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, LAURA SCOTT, youngest daughter of B. R. and J. S. Corwin, aged 4 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 386 State-st. Remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

DODD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 26, ISAAC D. DODD, M. D., aged 70 years.

Funeral on Friday, 29th inst., from the Presbyterian Church, at 2 P. M. Friends desirous of seeing the remains can do so at his late residence, on that day, previous to the hour of the funeral service.

LAWRENCE.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, GENEVRA, infant daughter of Cyrus and Edna Lawrence, aged 1 year, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock. The funeral will be at Sing Sing, N. Y., at the residence of Townsend Young, at 1½ P. M.

LEECH.—At Ellenville, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 23, ELIZA LEECH, widow of the late George Leech, aged 51 years.

LEWIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, of remittent fever, CATHARINE ARABELLA, daughter of Walter H. and Arabella B. Lewis, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 68 West 19th-st. Remains to be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

LIVINGSTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, at her residence, No. 59 West 45th-st., CORNELIA, daughter of the late Philip Henry Livingston, of Livingston Manor.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 27, SUSAN, wife of Hanford Lockwood.

Funeral service will take place on Friday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to receive friends on arrival of the 1 P. M. train at Greenwich.

MARSHALL.—On Monday, Oct. 25, ANN, widow of the late William Marshall, of Columbia, S. C.

The funeral will take place from St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., at 10 o'clock, on Thursday, 28th inst., when a requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul. Her friends, and those of her brother, Felix E. O'Rourke, and of her uncle, Felix Ingoldsby, are respectfully invited to attend.

RANDELL.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, FREDDY SPENCER, infant son of C. H. and M. A. Randell, aged 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the parents, Avenue A, corner 117th-st.

SPENCER.—In New-London, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1869, Mrs. C. M. SPENCER, relict of the late Mr. Asa Spencer, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

UNDERWOOD.—On Monday, Oct. 25, JANE, wife of Benjamin Underwood.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

VOORHEES.—On Monday, Oct. 25, MARTIN VOORHEES, of Princeton, N. J.

Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 28, from his late residence in Princeton, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEBER

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES.

Indorsed by the first artists—PAREPA-ROSA, KELLOGG, TOPP, BRIGNOLI, THEO. THOMAS, MILLS, PATTISON, BRISTOW, SANDERSON, MARETZEK and others, as the

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A saving to the Company of.......... 37,600

See November number of Appletons' Railway Guide.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.

Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, and SATURDAY, Oct. 30, will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, and all billious liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., N. Y.

A.—U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHER, same as supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worthless inventions. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 8 Dey-st., N. Y.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

LOOK AT KELTY'S ADVERTISEMENT in another part of this paper.

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APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE.

The November Number of the
NATIONAL RAILWAY GUIDE
Will be ready this day at 10 A. M.
CONTENTS:

I. PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HON. ASA PACKER, PRESIDENT OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILWAY, with Phrenological Delineation of Character. By S. R. WELLS, Editor *American Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated.*

II. A NEW LARGE RAILWAY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA, upon which is represented all the railways, also railways diverging from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, together with a map of the Union and Central Pacific Railway, from Council Bluffs and Omaha to Sacramento and San Francisco.

III. ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal, most safe, sure and reliable routes of travel West, South, North, and East, opposite to which will be found the time table of the line.

IV. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS, in reference to purchasing tickets, checking baggage and the routes to take, which they will find represented by maps, delineating the towns, villages and cities through which the trains pass.

V. INDEX TO UPWARD OF EIGHT THOUSAND TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES, situated upon and connected with the Railways of the United States and the Canadas, many of which will be found upon the Railway Maps representing the principal routes of travel.

VI. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.

VII. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL, &c., &c., &c.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—This reliable, famous and meritorious guide for travelers still maintains its place as the best of American, if not of all guide books. Its unparalleled success has brought into the field a host of feeble imitators. The latter, after bewildering unsuspecting travelers for brief intervals, have sunk into the oblivion they deserved, leaving "APPLETONS'" more than ever prominent and desirable. The enterprising publishers are indefatigable in their efforts to make their old and standard GUIDE still more deserving of the praises and patronage of the traveling public. It is carefully rewritten and corrected every month by its editor and original projector, Mr. G. F. Thomas, who is ever traveling far and wide, by boat and by rail, to ascertain from the most reliable authorities the changes in the time tables, in routes, and in railway arrangements generally. Besides the correct time tables of all the railway lines in the United States and the Canadas, "APPLETONS' GUIDE" contains, each month, 100 railway maps, accounts of railway progress, and a good selection of light and entertaining reading for travelers.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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HITCHCOCK'S
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FOR
NOVEMBER.
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POLITICAL.

THE OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR.

RECOMMENDATION OF MR. JOHN FOLEY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

The undersigned, merchants, bankers and others, respectfully and earnestly recommend their fellow-citizens of all parties to support Mr. JOHN FOLEY, gold pen manufacturer, for the office of Supervisor. He is a young man whom most of us have known many years. Honest and reliable in his dealings, enterprising and prosperous in his business, and energetic and upright in the discharge of his public duties, he is just the man the people should elect to the Board of Supervisors. The vigor and efficiency he has manifested in aid of the reform movement in the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards sufficiently indicate the character of the man, and show that in the Board of Supervisors he would be found a protector of the best interests of both property owners and rent payers. Having the powerful support of the Democratic Union and other influential organizations, and the active sympathy of all good citizens opposed to the corrupt Tammany Ring, his election will be made certain if all who are in favor of reform give him their active support, as we sincerely hope they will:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President Metropolitan National Bank.
R. H. LOWRY, President Nat. Bank of the Republic.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President Mechanics' National Bank.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
J. M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Company.
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FLOYD SMITH, Vice-President Manhattan Gas Co.
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J. H. PINCKNEY, President Relief Insurance Co.
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29TH AND 30TH OCTOBER.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE TAMMANY RING.

An honest and independent Judiciary.

For Justice of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS W. CLERKE.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

8th, 9th, 15th and 16th Wards.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR SENATOR,

JACOB SHARP.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR SENATOR,

RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Regular Union Republican nomination.
For Assembly, CORNELIUS VAN COTT.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
JAMES J. CARROLL, Secretary.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly, 9th District,
JOHN M. COSTA.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
FIFTEENTH WARD.
CHARLES P. SHAW.

AT A MEETING OF ELECTORS of the Fifth Senatorial District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, held at the office of Lewis & Daughaday, corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., on the evening of Oct. 27, 1869, Mr. JAMES MICHALES, Jr., was nominated for Senator for said district.

WILLIAM DAUGHADAY,
Ninth Ward, Chairman.
H. B. COLES, Sixteenth Ward, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly 21st District, Lieutenant ALEXANDER THAIN.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER had a very successful sale at Cresskill, N. J. About three hundred people were present, and notwithstanding a cheerless, chilly day, the bidding was very spirited. All the lots were sold, and owing to a new feature introduced, which gave five of the best lots to the five largest purchasers, the competition was very close. The largest purchaser was Mr. CHAS. HALL, of New-York, who bought sixty-eight lots, and consequently had the choice. The others were Messrs. BARKER, TRENE and OLDFIELD, of Brooklyn, and Mr. WOOD, of Tenafly.

To-day, at Orange, N. J., Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. have on sale 140 acres, situated one mile from the North Orange Station, on the slope of the Orange Mountain. The property is divided into villa sites of from one to five acres, and is very attractive. On the ground is a large mansion, containing over thirty rooms, well adapted for a Summer hotel, or a home for a gentleman of taste and wealth. Maps and passes may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine-street, or of COUDERT BROS., No. 49 Wall-street.

At Elizabethport, N. J., an executor's sale of 100 vacant lots will be made by order of E. R. KELLOGG, Esq. The special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 11 o'clock A. M. Maps and free passes may be had at the executor's offices, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, and Second-street, Elizabethport. Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be found in the advertisement which appears in another column.

Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY had quite an interesting sale at Flushing, L. I., on Monday last, consisting of forty-two lots, which brought an average of $250 each. The attendance was good, the bidding spirited, and prices realized very satisfactory. The crowd was almost entirely local. The sale amounted to $14,925.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

1 lot on n. w. corner of Emmet-st. and horse railroad, 109.5x147.6	$700
1 lot on w. side of Emmet-st., 50x147.6	280
1 lot adjoining above, same size	265
1 lot adjoining above, same size	260
1 lot adjoining above, same size	250
1 lot adjoining above, same size	266
1 lot adjoining above, same size	250
1 lot adjoining above, 50x148.6	245
1 lot adjoining above, 50x148.10	250
1 lot adjoining above, 50x149.5	245
1 lot adjoining above, 50x149	235
1 lot adjoining above, 50x149.3	235
1 lot adjoining above, 50x149.8	200
1 lot adjoining above, 50x149.10	180
1 lot e. s. of Simeon Cory road, 79.6x59.11	395
1 lot adjoining above, 50x147.6	175
1 lot adjoining above, 50x148	170
1 lot adjoining above, 50x148.3	175
1 lot adjoining above, 50x148.3	170
1 lot adjoining above, 50x148.2	160
1 lot adjoining above, 50x148.2	160
1 lot adjoining above, 50x148.6	145
1 lot adjoining above, 50x148.10	140
1 lot adjoining above, 50x149.5	125
1 lot adjoining above, 50x149	125
1 lot adjoining above, 50x149.3	110
1 lot adjoining above, 50x149.6	115
1 lot adjoining above, 50x149.8	112
1 lot w. s. of Emmet-st., 100x299x299.1	1,150
1 lot adjoining, 100x297.8	900
1 lot adjoining, 100x296.5	800
1 lot adjoining, 109x294.6	750
1 lot adjoining, 100x292.10	810
1 lot adjoining, 111.3x275.2	975
1 lot, e. s. of Emmet-st., 150x261x399.9x193	1,490
1 lot adjoining, 100x261	1,250
1 lot adjoining, 100x255.6	1,025
1 lot, n. s. of Hone-av., 115.5x200	900
1 lot adjoining, 100x200	880
1 lot adjoining, 100x200	845
1 lot adjoining, 69x200	590
1 lot adjoining, same size	470
1 lot adjoining, each	200
H. and l. corner Maple-av.	6,400
1 h. and l. adjoining	6,000

CRESSKILL, N. J.

By Messrs. Johnson & Miller.

4 lots, Nos. 26 to 29, block D, and brown-stone house, Madison-av., 25x100	$2,150
3 lots, Nos 23 to 25, block D, Madison-av. and Orchard-st., 25x100, each	225
7 lots, Nos. 1 to 7, block D, Monroe-av and Orchard-st., 25x100, each	180
15 lots, Nos. 30 to 44, block D, Madison-av. and Orchard-st., 25x100, each	220
15 lots, Nos. 8 to 22, block D, Monroe-av. and Orchard-st., 25x100, each	132
4 lots, Nos. 15 to 18, block F, Madison-av. and Waverley-place, 25x100, each	165
12 lots, Nos. 19 to 30, block F, Madison-av. and Waverley-place, 25x100, each	117
4 lots, Nos. 1 to 4, block F, Monroe-av. and Waverley-place, 25x100, each	105
2 lots, Nos. 5 and 6, block F, Monroe-av. and Waverley-place, 25x100, each	45
8 lots, Nos. 7 to 14, block F, Monroe-av. and Waverley-place, 25x100, each	25
4 lots, Nos. 15 to 18, block B, Monroe-av. and Orchard-st., 25x100, each	140
4 lots, Nos. 33 to 36, block B, Madison-av. and Orchard-st., 25x100, each	140
2 lots, Nos. 31 and 32, block B, Madison-av., 25x100, each	100
4 lots, Nos. 27 to 30, block B, Madison-av., 25x100, each	80
2 lots, Nos. 3 and 14, block B, Monroe-av., 25x100, each	50
4 lots, Nos. 9 to 12, block B, Monroe-av., 25x100, each	80
2 lots, Nos. 7 and 8, block B, Monroe-av., 25x100, each	90
2 lots, Nos. 25 and 26, block B, Madison-av., 25x100, each	90
2 lots, Nos. 23 and 24, block B, Madison-av., 25x100, each	85
2 lots, Nos. 5 and 6, block B, Monroe-av., 25x100, each	85
4 lots, Nos. 19 to 22, block B, Jefferson and Madison avs., 25x120, each	120
4 lots, Nos. 1 to 4, block B, Jefferson and Monroe avs., 25x106, each	105
4 lots, Nos. 18 to 21, block A, Jefferson and Monroe avs., 25x115, each	80
4 lots, Nos. 1 to 4, block A, Jefferson and Prospect avs., 25x95, each	65
4 lots, Nos. 5 and 6, 22 and 23, block A, Monroe and Prospect avs., 25x100, each	40
4 lots, Nos. 7 and 8, 24 and 25, block A, Monroe and Prospect avs., 25x100, each	40
4 lots, Nos. 9 and 10, 26 and 27, block A, Monroe and Prospect avs., 25x100, each	55
7 lots, Nos. 11 to 17, block A, Monroe and Prospect avs., 25x100, each	55
7 lots, Nos. 28 to 34, block A, Monroe-av., 25x100, each	55
5 lots, Nos. 23 to 27, block C, Monroe-av. and Orchard-st., 25x100, each	75
4 lots, Nos. 6 and 7, 28 and 29, block C, Prospect and Monroe avs., 25x100, each	60
4 lots, Nos. 8 and 9, 30 and 31, block C., Prospect and Monroe avs., 25x100, each	60
4 lots, Nos. 10 and 11, 32 and 33, block C, Prospect and Monroe avs., 25x100, each	55
4 lots, Nos. 12 and 13, 34 and 35, block C, Prospect and Monroe avs., 25x100, each	50
4 lots, Nos. 14 and 15, 36 and 37, block C, Prospect and Monroe avs., 25x100, each	50
4 lots, Nos. 16 and 17, 38 and 39, block C, Prospect and Monroe avs., 25x100, each	50
4 lots, Nos. 18 and 19, 40 and 41, block C, Prospect and Monroe avs., 25x100, each	50
3 lots, Nos. 20 to 22, block C, Prospect and Monroe avs., 25x100, each	50
3 lots, Nos. 42 to 44, block C, Monroe-av., 25x100, each	50
4 lots, Nos. 1, 2, 9 and 10, block E, Monroe-av. and Waverley-place, 25x100, each	40
4 lots, Nos. 3, 4, 11 and 12, block E, Monroe-av. and Waverley-place, 25x100, each	40
4 lots, Nos. 5 to 8, Prospect-av. and Munroe-place, 25x100, each	20
8 lots, Nos. 13 to 20, Prospect-av. and Munroe-place, 25x100, each	20

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Beekman-place, w. s., 57 ft. n. of Mitchell-place, 19x80	$25,000
Essex-st., No. 167, 25x87.6	11,000
4th-st., s. s., 262.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x96.2	12,500
10th-st., n. s., 293 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x½ block	10,000
64th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	6,000
116th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 95x100.11x59x57.11x56	8,000
11th-av. and 55th-st., n. e. corner, 25.5x100	400

Leases Recorded.

15th-st., East, No. 104, 5 years, per year	$2,700
24th-st., East, No. 28, 5 years, per year	1,500
Delancey and Lewis sts., s. w. corner, 4 years and 7 months, per year	1,036
6th-st., West, No. 174, 5 years, per year	800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 249 ft. s. Myrtle-av., 25x124.7, (deed 1860)	$6,000
Boerum-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	900
Bergen-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 141.2x12.5x90.11x102.5x50	5,000
Court and President sts., s. w. corner, 65x100	24,000
Court-st., w. s., 61 ft. n. of Church-st., h. and l., 19.6x80	7,800
Degraw-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Utica-av., 25x127.9, (Aug. 10, 1867)	125
Downing-st., w. s., 308 ft. s. of Gates-av., h. and l., 20x101.6	13,500
Dean-st., centre line, 254.10 ft. w. of Classon-av., northerly, 25x145, contract	5,000
Hancock-st., n. s., 28 ft. n. e. of Lynch-st., 22x100	4,200
Hancock-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100	270
John-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x100	1,800
Jefferson-st., n. s., 279.8 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 20.4x100	9,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 280 ft. east of Smith-st., 20x100	1,500
South 9th-st. and 8th-st., northeast corner, 29.4x—x65.7	1,800
Troy-av. and Pacific-st., northeast corner, 25x70	4,500
Wither-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 22x—x22	250
Washington-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x90	450
44th-st. and 3d-av., northeast corner, 250x100.2	1,000
45th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.2	1,000
Clinton-av., w. s., 53 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 21.5x112.7	22,800
Troy-av., e. s., 63 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 25x60	3,500
Williams-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 25x100	450

Leases Recorded.

Bedford and Raymond sts., s. e. corner, 4 years	$480
Nelson and Smith sts., s. w. corner, 5½ years	540

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

Lafayette-st., e. s., 183.8 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 50x100	$230
Lafayette-st. and Washington-av., n. w. corner, 50x200	2,900

Clarenceville.

Myrtle-av., w. s., 1,210 ft. w. of Atlantic-av., 50x100	$250

Flushing.

Washington-st., n. s., adjoining Corwin's, 31x111	$1,600

Newtown.

Covert-av. and road to Newtown Landing, adjoining Newtown Creek, 7½ acres	$26,000

Woodside.

2d-st., between [illegible]-av. and railroad, 25x100	$500

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

North 1st-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Grove-st., 107¼x100	$125

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 26 to 37, block No. 28, also lots Nos. 50 to 53, block No. 1, map of West Bergen	$6,420
Belmont-av., n. s., 378 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 50x144	2,000
Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, block No. 1, map of R. H. Hoadley's property	395
Atlantic-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 69x100	2,000

West Hoboken.

Smith-st., s. s., lot No. 107, A. Magoosh's lot, 25x100	$650

Hoboken.

Lot No. 23, block No. 74, Coster's estate	$700

North Bergen.

Garden-st., lots Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16, block No. 11, Coster's map	$880
Lots Nos. 1 to 9, block C, map of Seacaucus City	1,100

Greenville.

Lot Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 2, Gould's map	$850
Lot No. 39, block No. 1, Nelson's map	450

Bayonne.

Woodlawn-av., n. w. s., 187 ft. s. w. of Oakland-av., 198x172x199	$5,500
Avenue C, n. w. s., 186 ft. s. w. of Oakland-av., 173x170x172	6,000

Newark.

Kenney-st., s. s., 100 ft. from McWhorter-st., 25x121	$650
South Market-st., 152 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 30x93	1,374
South Orange-av., n. s., indefinite, 19x95	5,500
Elm-st., n. s., 122 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 35x101	1,200
Quitman-st., 107 ft. from Waverley-place, 25x100	3,500
Belmont-st., w. s., indefinite, 30x100	1,200
West Bank-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Newtown-st., 25x100	892
Miller-st., n. s., indefinite, 75x100	500
Belleville-av., e. s., 95 ft. n. of Oriental-st., 42x150	4,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
at a great bargain,
A VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY
ON WEST-ST., NEAR FULTON.
A great opportunity for investment, either for mercantile or hotel purposes.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—SOUTH SIDE 55TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., three four-story, brown-stone, extra plumbed, black walnut, silver plated parlor with plate-glass, first-class houses, 20x50; lot 100; price $32,500; one four-story brown-stone, No. 139 West 53d-st., and No. 145 West 53d-st., three-story brown-stone, hard-wood parlors, at a bargain. Apply to J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, or 30 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 27 Beekman-place, delightfully situated and very desirable, would be exchanged for property at Orange or Summit. Principals only. JOHN CROMWELL, No. 129 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN 31ST-ST., NEAR AND WEST of 6th-av., a very desirable three-story marble house, 21x60 feet; is well arranged and in perfect order throughout. Price low. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 27 WEST 40TH-ST., Columbia College lease; first-class four-story free-stone, 20x55x100; handsomely finished with all modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain.
JOHN B. CHURCH & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV.—THREE FINE CORNER houses on Murray Hill; one at a great bargain. For sale by HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

BROADWAY, OPPOSITE PARK, 19 x117; admirably adapted for insurance office or bank. For sale by HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF EXecutor's sale of houses and lots at Elizabethport on THURSDAY, under head of real estate at auction.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable plot of ground at Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton Ferry, with pier and depth of water for the largest vessels; also, right to fill out to bulk-head line. The attention of manufacturers, warehousemen and coal dealers is invited to this property, as it is well adapted to their uses. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO-DAY'S
ORANGE SALE
IS NOT A
GRAND COLLATION EXCURSION,
BUT AN ABSOLUTE SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
It is a rare opportunity for buying choice
ORANGE PROPERTY
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

No small lots will be offered, each parcel containing from
TWO TO FIVE ACRES.

Refreshments can be purchased on the ground. If the day proves stormy sale to take place TO-MORROW.

Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the special train, which leaves New-York at 11 A. M.

Free tickets at the office of
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE,
THE MONCLAIR HOTEL.

This is without doubt one of the best, and still growing every day, hotel stand in New-Jersey; two fortunes have been made and the present owner wishes to retire, therefore will sell on very easy terms; this is a chance not found every day. E. E. WRIGHT, Montclair Hotel, Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE, EVERY modern convenience; three acres, under highest cultivation; stable, carriage, cow and hen houses; cold grapery, stocked; a quantity of fruit and shade trees; two hydraulic rams, supplying house and fountain. Will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., 40 minutes by Erie Railway from foot of Chambers or Twenty-third-st., choice building plots close to the depot. For sale by the Mount Rutherford Company at private sale only. Apply to ROBT. BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Rutherford Park.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE IN PART—A modern two-story and extension dwelling, (fifteen rooms,) carriage house, &c., with twelve lots, only five minutes from Glendale depot; terms easy. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF EXECUtor's sale of houses and lots at Elizabethport on THURSDAY, under head of real estate at auction.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE family only, for one year, possession immediately, a three-story and attic high-stoop house, in most perfect order, with every convenience, desirably located at No. 114 Congress-st., between Henry and Clinton, Brooklyn; to a family with unexceptionable reference the terms will be satisfactory. House can be seen at any time, or call on T. B. STARR, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement house No. 68 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. It is in complete order and will be let at a moderate rent to a private family only, with immediate possession. Apply to J. F. DE SILVER, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—FLOORS OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH Croton, gas, stationary washtubs, &c., in the new houses 3d-av. and 89th-st., and 2d-av. and 114th and 116th sts.; rent $13 to $18. Apply to LOPER DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MARBLE STORE, new, five stories, basement and cellar, 26x85, all improvements, No. 27 Great Jones-st., near Broadway. Wholesale firms contemplating a move will do well to see this store, as it will be let whole or in part at a very low rent. Apply to A. BRAITEAU & CO., No. 24 Bond-st. Agents take notice.

TO LET—THREE SPACIOUS STORES IN the new building of the New-York Dispensary, corner Centre and White sts. Also, the cellar and a fine, well-lighted upper floor. Apply at the office in the building, or to
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer,
No. 62 South-st., City.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a desirable property on Broadway, facing Union-square, north side, with immediate possession. For further particulars and terms apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET—Two large furnished rooms on first floor in an English basement house, with gas, fire, hot and cold water and attention. Inquire at No. 160 West 34th-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STABLE.—WANTED TO HIRE PART OF A stable, for three horses and two light carriages, in vicinity of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Reply, stating rent, location, C., Box No. 3,646 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF
VALUABLE TIMBER AND FARM LANDS,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, Referee.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., ON THURSDAY, NOV. 4,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE COURT HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE,
BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LUDLOW,

819 acres of farm and timber lands, situated about two miles from Bangall Station, on Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, consisting of chestnut, oak and maple of the best quality. Also, at same time and place, 24 lots in the City of Poughkeepsie.

Book maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE BY EXECUTORS
OF
COTTAGES, HOUSES, STORES,
AND
100 VACANT LOTS OUT OF 540,
AT
ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.,
Belonging to
THE ESTATE OF EDWARD KELLOGG,
ON THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1869,
at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises,
RAIN OR SHINE.
FIFTY TRAINS DAILY.
ACTUAL TIME from NEW-YORK, 30 to 39 minutes.
COMMUTATION RATE, less than 20 cents per day.
Special train leaves foot of Liberty-st., N. R., by Central Railroad of New-Jersey at 11 A. M.
FREE TICKETS TO AND FROM THE SALE.
REFRESHMENTS FREE ON THE GROUND, BUT NO LIQUOR.
TERMS OF SALE ON LOTS WITH HOUSES.

Ten per cent. on day of sale, the balance payable in installments of $25 to $50 per month, with semi-annual interest on deferred payments. (Exact amount of monthly payments on each house will be stated at the time of sale.) Customary executor's contract for deed given; or,

Ten per cent. on day of sale, thirty per cent. in thirty days, and sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage for three or five years, with semi-annual interest, and privilege to pay at any time during that period.

ON VACANT LOTS.

Ten per cent. on day of sale, the balance payable in installments of $10 or more, per month, with semi-annual interest on deferred payments. Customary executor's contract for deed given.

If purchase amounts to $800, purchasers may pay as above, or may pay ten per cent. on day of sale, twenty per cent. in thirty days, and seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, for three years, with semi-annual interest, having privilege to pay at any time during that period.

NO CHARGE FOR AUCTIONEER'S FEES.

Persons desiring different terms will be accommodated, if possible, by applying before the day of sale, to
E. R. KELLOGG, Executor,
No. 3 Broadway, New-York,
or 2d-st., Elizabethport.

For map of property and free tickets, apply as above.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
THURSDAY, Oct. 28,
at 12½ P. M.,
on the premises,
PEREMPTORY SALE
of the elegant and well-known estate of
A. P. PILLOT, Esq.,
at
ORANGE, N. J.

This property has long been known as one of the most elegant in the vicinity of New-York; it comprises 140 acres, situated one mile from the North Orange Station, on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain, in the immediate vicinity of the handsome residences of Dr. Marcy, General McClellan, George Hecker, Francis Tomes, and many other prominent New-York gentlemen.

THE LOCATION IS UNSURPASSED.

From any part of the property most magnificent and extended views are obtained, acknowledged to be among the finest in the United States, embracing the lovely Orange Valley, Newark, New-York City and Bay and the Narrows, and all the intervening country.

The property has been improved for the past 30 years, and is in fine condition, with a surface well diversified, embracing deep ravines, brooks of the purest spring water, and magnificent trees.

The mansion is very spacious, 70x90, and contains over thirty rooms, and is peculiarly adapted for a Summer hotel, an institution, or a home for gentlemen of taste; it is perfect in all its appointments, having every modern convenience.

The grounds about the house are beautifully improved, and have been well cared for; drives and walks, beautiful lawns, lakes, fountains and cascades, rustic bridges, ornamental trees and shrubs, a large stable and coachhouse, hothouses, graperies, &c. Spring water from the mountain top is thrown over all parts of the grounds; everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the most substantial description.

The famous orange iron and sulphur spring is near the mansion and will be sold with it.

THE PROPERTY IS TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD,
DIVIDED INTO
ATTRACTIVE VILLA SITES
OF FROM
ONE TO FIVE ACRES.

The residence will be sold with 15 acres of land.

This is a rare opportunity to buy elegant property in small parcels.

For passes and maps apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3,
at 12 o'clock, at the
TRUSTEES' HALL,
Fulton-st., near Perrot-av.,
ASTORIA, L. I.
ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVATION, RAIN OR SHINE,
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE VILLAGE OF ASTORIA, OF
SIXTY ONE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

finely located within two blocks of the Hunter's Point and Astoria Horse Car Railroad; five minutes' walk from steamboat landing; ten minutes' walk from the ferry to 92d-st., New-York. Situate in the heart of the

VILLAGE OF ASTORIA,

on high ground, commanding magnificent views of New-York City and surrounding country, and in the immediate vicinity where splendid improvements are now being made. Accessible by railroad, Harlem boat, and ferry to 92d-st., New-York.

This property, located in one of the most thriving villages on Long Island, and of such convenient access from New-York and Brooklyn by railroad, ferry and steamboat, (being only a few minutes from either City,) will be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of price and on easy terms.

Maps and full particulars are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

101 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES ON Weehawken Heights, New-Jersey, at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, 101 valuable lots and gores on New Boulevard, Bergen, Bull's Ferry and Branch turnpikes.

The above property is well located, on high ground, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country, is perfectly healthy, in the midst of first-class residences, and well calculated for immediate improvement; accessible every ten minutes by horse cars from Hoboken, from which it is distant about two miles.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. and auctioneers' fees on day of sale; 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance on delivery of deeds, in thirty days.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. HELEN M. COOK, BENJAMIN F. COOK, ROBERT FOULDS, CHARLES JONES, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the said Benjamin F. Cook and Morgan Jones.—Amended Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, State of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1869.
TAYLOR & ANDREWS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A copy of the amended summons and complaint was filed with the Clerk of Richmond County on the 9th day of October, 1869. TAYLOR & ANDREWS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE BAY horse, suitable for a coupe or Victoria. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock, at private stable, No. 232 West 40th-st.

FOR SALE—A CLOSE CARRIAGE, IN GOOD order, made by Lawrence & Co. Can be seen at private stable, No. 18 East 30th-st.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.
SINKING FUND BONDS,
AMOUNTING TO
$1,500,000
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT.
Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,
STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,
No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CITY AND town bonds, in State of Illinois; first-class securities, of undoubted character, below par.

Real valuation of property, $9,186,000.

Whole indebtedness of towns only $203,000.

Also, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other stocks and bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the Times in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE sinking fund bonds of the Company have this day designated the following for redemption: Nos. 761, 762, 765, 792, 799, 800, 801, 810 of $1,000 each, and Nos. 49, 52, 62 and 71 of $500 each. The bonds, with accrued interest, will be paid at this office on presentation. Interest will cease after the 1st of November next.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of November until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 10th day of November next.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Third-av. Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, prox. The polls will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 4 until Nov. 11, prox. By order of the Board.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court House.

The transfer books will be closed Friday, Oct. 1, 1869.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

THE EQUIPMENT BONDS OF THIS Company due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office, less interest at seven per cent. for the unexpired time.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 22, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, PROX., on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
C. T. POLLARD, President.

FINANCIAL.

The First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD CO.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were $762,177 43, and for the first fifteen days of October, $412,024, indicating a TOTAL FOR THE MONTH of

$825,000.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the Road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1869.

HAVING BEEN ORDERED BY THE Board of Education to invest the School Fund from time to time in North Carolina Bonds, the undersigned will receive sealed proposals till MONDAY, the 1st day of November next, at the National Bank of the Republic, in New-York City, for the delivery of $400,000 in the bonds of the State of North Carolina.

Those offering bonds will designate the class and denomination of bonds offered and the amount of past due interest they bear.

The right is reserved to reject offers not deemed advantageous.
D. A. JENKINS,
Treasurer Board of Education of North Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WILLIAM H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 20, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1869, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, will be paid, less United States tax, on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., on and after that date.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA R. R. CO.,
NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 30th of October, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company on and after that date, less Government tax.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, the first day of November next. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 25, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES FIRST Mortgage Bonds.—The November interest on the Hannibal and Naples First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at our office No. 19 William-st.
A. B. BAYLIS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	119⅝	119⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	117	117¼
Coupon, 1881	119⅝	119⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	117	117¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	114¼	114¾	10-40 Regis.	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	120⅜	120⅝	10-40 Coupon	107⅝	108⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	118⅝	118⅞	Gold	130	130⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	119	119¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	117	117¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
TEN PER CENT. BONDS,
HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a Court House, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, Oct. 22, 1869.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE UNANimous vote of the stockholders, the Board of Directors have ordered an increase of the capital stock of this Company of fifteen per cent. upon the present capital, to be distributed to the stockholders as registered at the close of the transfer books on the 25th day of October inst., and deliverable on SATURDAY, Nov. 6 prox.

Fractional shares will be delivered in scrip, redeemable in the capital stock of the Company when presented in sums of not less than $50.

Certificates for stockholders registered in New-York will be delivered for thirty days at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and afterward at the office of the Company in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst., and reopen on the 8th day of November prox.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will close on Saturday, the 23d day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on Friday, the 26th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Board of Directors,
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking Rooms, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, prox. Polls will be open from 12 till 1 o'clock.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON,
President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, E. BROADWAY AND BATTERY R. R. Co., E. 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st November next, at the office of the Company. Transfer books will close 20th instant, until 2d November.
WM. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO.,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after Nov. 1, 1869, to the stockholders of record on the 28th October. The transfer books will be closed Oct. 28, and reopened Nov. 2.
A. SMEDBERG, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of all taxes has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1. By order.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from all taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has been declared by this bank, free from all taxation, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 122 BOWERY,
(ORIENTAL BANK,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

A TEN (10) PER CENT. QUARTERLY Dividend has this day been declared payable on the 1st of November.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank, free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of November next.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from Nov. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

ONE PER CENT. MORE INTEREST is gained by depositing on or before Nov. 1, in DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES, AT
BRAUNSDORF & METZ'S.
Warerooms Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Manufactories, Nos. 132 to 138 Essex-st.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

FURNITURE.—NEW DESIGNS AND NEW styles, low prices for first-class warranted goods; original drawings furnished with estimates for furnishing dwellings with hard wood and furniture adapted to the style of house and rooms. Only seasoned and steam-dried lumber used; none other will stand furnace heat.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 651 Broadway, near Amity-st.

N. B.—Curtains and furniture covering store at No. 447 Broadway.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.—NEW 1870 styles, with specialties, wholesale or retail, at the curtain store of G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, near Howard-st.
Furniture store No. 651 Broadway, near Amity-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY IN EITHER AMITY-ST., 5th-av., Greenwich or 7th avs., a black morocco MONEY POUCH or WALLET, containing $24 or $30; a liberal reward will be paid by the owner, Miss QUINN, No. 2[illegible] Sullivan-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF
RIBBONS
ARE MAGNIFICENT
IN QUALITY,
AND THE SHADES
ARE CHARMING.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
STRAW GOODS,
FALL HATS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
THEATRICAL GOODS,
BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAM. HDKFS.,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON, ALPACA AND
SILK UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
PLATED WARE,
BEST QUALITY,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES:
No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and most approved machinery,

To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.

Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

MRS. R. MEIN,
No. 872 BROADWAY, corner of 18TH-ST.
Will open on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 28th and 29th of October,
An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
WINTER HATS.
ALSO,
A handsome assortment of choice
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
(Late Mathilde & Co.,)
No. 6 Brevoort-place, (10th-st., near Broadway,)
Will open her latest importation of Paris millinery for the Winter season on THURSDAY, 28th inst. No cards.

TOYS—RETAIL AT STAVELEY'S, NO. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st. A fine assortment of Toys.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed on the envelopes "*Bids for Supplies Advertised*," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the *best quality*, and delivered *free of expense*, at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

"BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR."

20 Bars Flat Iron, 3¼ wide, 1½ thick, 16 to 18 feet long; to be of the best quality refined American iron; neither red nor cold short. To be free from cracks, seams, flaws, blisters, hollows, ragged ends or edges, or other defects.

2 lathes, 16 inches swing over bed, to turn five feet in length, with universal and screw-geared chucks, steady, rest and centres complete.

"BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING."

20,000 Pounds Pickles, *naval standard*.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy Yard for further information.

They will also state in their proposals the time within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which in no case *must exceed* 20 *days* from the date of order. Blank forms will be furnished at this office. Parties interested are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Oct. 28, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 29, 1869, for supplying
FRESH BEEF
to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by, and on such days as the commanding officers shall designate, not exceeding four times a week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned for supplying commissioned officers and their families at this post, or supplied therefrom with such choice, fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloins and porterhouse steak, standing ribs or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General may direct, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

A deposit of seventy-five dollars shall accompany each proposal, which shall be returned to the owners after the bids are opened, except that of the lowest responsible bidder or firm, whose money will be returned after the first satisfactory delivery of fresh beef for issue to the troops is made on the contract.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Hamilton shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 29th day of November, 1869, at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed, Brevet-Colonel R. M. HALL,
Quartermaster First Artillery, A. C. S.,
Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given that the time for receiving proposals for sewers in Seventeenth-street, from Hudson River to and through Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street, to near Tenth-avenue; and in Seventeenth-street, from Eleventh-avenue, to and through Tenth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, with branches, has been extended to 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1869, until which hour proposals will continue to be received at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1869.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT
ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

$20,000 IN GOLD CANNOT PURchase the recipes of Dr. HUNTER'S Remedies, with which he cures old chronic cases of private diseases, such as mercurial or syphilitic rheumatism, ulcers in the throat, nose, or any other part of the human system; secondary, tertiary or hereditary syphilis, gleet, strictures, fistula, impotence. Although he can cure venereal disease, however virulent, he will agree to "make no charge if unsuccessful," but must be insured his fee when he effects the cure. Physicians instructed and supplied as usual. Dr. HUNTER, No. 58 Bond-st., late of and nearly forty years at No. 3 Division-st.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A CURE FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.—Dr. WHITE, No. 20 West 24th-st., devotes his attention exclusively to Lung diseases. Consultation free. Hours 10 to 3.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM saw mill complete. Address M. T. MOSES, Woodburn, Sullivan County, N. Y.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG!—MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry, and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 150 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Oct. 30
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 13
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Nov. 27
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Dec. 11

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 30th October, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at noon.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Oct. 27	Aleppo, Thursday, Nov. 11
Samaria, Thursday, Oct. 28	China, Wednesday, Nov. 17
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 3	Malta, Thursday, Nov. 18
Palmyra, Thursday, Nov. 4	Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10	Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA........Oct. 30	IOWA........Nov. 20
INDIA........Nov. 6	BRITANNIA......Nov. 27
CAMBRIA......Nov. 13	COLUMBIA........Dec. 4

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
NEVADA, 3,012 tons........Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons........Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,292 tons........Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons........Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons........Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons........Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE........(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Nov. 6, 7½ A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE........Oct. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (Via Nassau,)..Nov. 4
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE........Nov. 11
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Nov. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $140 to $180. Steerage. $65.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST AND 16TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday; then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

NOV. 1—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH. Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Oct. 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,

THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For freight or passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL........CLAPP...Saturday, Oct. 30
CORTES........NELSON...Saturday, Nov. 6

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship MINNETONKA, GEO. F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Nov. 4.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, a stranger in the City, as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in housekeeping or take care of an invalid; good reference given; a place in the country preferred. Address MARIA HALL, Station D., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AGED 15, lately arrived in this country, a situation to take care of a baby, or to assist in housework, and will make herself useful in any way; a good home is more desired than wages. Apply at the house of her sister's employer, No. 30 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, as waitress; can furnish the best of reference from her last situation. Call at or address No. 312 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress in a private family; no objection to assist with the chamberwork; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT, a situation in a first-class family as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 302 West 44th-st., corner of 8th-av., over dry goods store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a first-class hand at bread and pastry; has one year's good reference, and can be seen for two days. Address No. 141 Duane-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go out by the day or week; can furnish the best of reference from her last situations. Call or address No. 312 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would take care of grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 503 5th-av., corner 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 333 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; understands pastry, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house or the country; best of reference. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as chambermaid; has no objection to assist in the waiting; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD girl, with City references from her last employer, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to make herself useful; would do the general housework of a small family. Can be seen at No. 228 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do cooking and assist in the washing; is a good plain cook; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; capable of doing all kind of needlework; best of City reference. Call at No. 239 Henry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference of ten years from her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 326 East 25th-st., fourth floor; ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent young Protestant woman to take care of growing children; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Call at 101 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; the best of reference can be had from her last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to assist with the chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Canadian girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 169 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART RESPECABLE girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 24 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, SOBER, steady girl, a situation as cook and good baker; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 216 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 804 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class laundress, or would assist with the chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 344 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook or chambermaid or fine washer and ironer. Address No. 205 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to help in the washing and ironing. Inquire at 300 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITUATION as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth; can give good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 346 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 680 2d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse, who thoroughly understands children from birth. Call at present employer's, No. 136 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO CAN GIVE good reference for work and character, the washing of gentlemen or families to do at her own house. Apply at No. 123 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 226 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a young girl as nurse or chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 588 3d-av., top floor front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at her present employer's, No. 21 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl to assist in housework and take care of children; make herself useful; willing and obliging. Call at No. 338 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 156 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION; has good City reference. Can be seen at the New-York College, corner 23d-st. and Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a place as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress; has good references; will go to the country. Call at No. 308 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored cook; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 206 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., established 22 years, first-class male and female help of all nations, constantly on hand. Country orders promptly filed.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE's German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, (sisters;) wish to live together in a private family; one as first-rate cook and assist in washing and ironing, the other as waitress and assist with the washing and ironing, or chambermaid; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent young woman as seamstress or to wait on an aged lady, or chambermaid and see to a growing child; best City reference; from five to seven years in situations; desirous of a permanent home. Call for two days at No. 416 West 47th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and baker; understands pastry, game and soups, and all kinds of family cooking; would assist with the coarse washing if required; no objections to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Canal and Division sts., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in housekeeping, take care of an invalid, or make herself generally useful in a family; good reference given. Address RUTH HALL, Jersey City Post Office, N. J.

WANTED—BY TWO COLORED WOMEN, sisters, situations in a private family; a Friend's family preferred; one as cook, the other as laundress, or chambermaid or waitress; good reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 Lorimer-st., between Remsen and Wyckoff-sts., Williamsburg.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens thoroughly; understands her business; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a respectable Protestant girl in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes; is a good shirt maker; good City references. Call for two days at No. 8 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 220 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman who thoroughly understands her business, in a small private family; would assist in the washing; reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and nurse; will make herself generally useful; has very good City reference. Call or address CHAMBERMAID, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, with good reference; can take charge of an infant from its birth, with or without a bottle, or would take charge of an invalid. Can be seen at No. 414 Lexington-av., corner of 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; best of City references given. Inquire at No. 426 4th-av., in the store, one door above 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a situation as seamstress; has good City references; no objection to chamberwork or grown children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress or chambermaid; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 333 East 26th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework, and her sister as chambermaid or nurse; will go separate or together. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman as family seamstress; understands operating; also, a competent Welsh girl as chambermaid and waitress; have good references. Can be seen at No 107 4th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant cook; understands her business fully; also a competent Protestant laundress; both have good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 4th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as dressmaker and lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and is a first-class trimmer; good references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly, and is willing and obliging; the best of City reference from her last place. Call this day at No. 255 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress or chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has six years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 11 East 19th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, going out by the day, a few more engagements; cuts and trims in all the latest styles. Address for one week No. 414 7th-av., near 33d-st., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or first-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 342 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately from Ireland, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 604 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO FIND A SITUATION for an experienced and trustworthy infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of a child from its birth. Apply at No. 53 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; is a good baker and understands all kinds of soups and jellies; good City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD chambermaid and laundress; has City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 339 West 40th-st.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME gentlemen by the month or week, and some families; taken at 75 cents a dozen. Address Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; would assist with the washing; no objections to the country; reference given. Call at No. 381 1st-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress; unexceptionable City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; City reference if required. Apply between 9 and 12 at No. 5 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK and fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 106 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 9th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, recently arrived from Ireland, to do the general housework of a small private family. Can be seen at No. 406 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 7 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or to assist with children; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 44 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl in a private family to do general housework; good City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. Call or address at No. 137 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 418 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED Scotch woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook; good City reference. No. 250 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit; City reference. Call at No. 263 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress and assist with light chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 237 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class cook; good bread and pastry baker; good City references from last employer. Call at 130 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE DANE, (Protestant,) a situation as coachman; is well recommended and thoroughly competent. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as first-class cook in a private family; has excellent City references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A GIRL 12 YEARS of age, where she can make herself useful, for her board and clothes. Address J. F. C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City references from her last places. Call at No. 228 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 424 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class laundress. Call at No. 338 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a restaurant or clubhouse; best City references. Inquire at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress and up-stairs girl in a private family. Call at No. 434 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Can be seen at No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can furnish City reference. Can be seen at 49 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; understand their business thoroughly; wish to go together; would do the work of a small private family together; best references from their last place, which they left on account of breaking up housekeeping. Call at No. 358 West 38th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man in a private family; one who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from his last employer. Call or address T. F. C., 23 East 12th-st., Mr. McNicol's stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk, if required; best of City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE, A situation as first-class gardener; can produce the best of reference as to ability in the management of vegetable and flower garden, grapery, greenhouse, &c. Address A. McL., with E. Loder, Esq., Rye, Westchester County.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, RESPECTABLE man, a situation as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; good recommendations. For reference apply at No. 4 Dey-st., Office No. 2.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTESTANT,) aged 34 years, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; first-class farmer and gardener; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry. Address W. B., care of his present employer, Judge NEWTON, No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY THE 1ST OF November by a first-class coachman, Protestant married, one child; apartments over a stable preferred; good City references. Address ADVERTISER, No. 225 East 22d-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single Englishman; understands his business; is willing and obliging; can milk and be generally useful; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; will be found willing and obliging; can procure satisfactory reference from last employer. Address J. L. K., private stable No. 114 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as groom or coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call on or address H. F., No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class groom, with a gentleman; thoroughly understands the care and management of fast horses; the best references if required. Address T. W., Box No. 290 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, a situation as a coachman or stableman; he has taken care of horses since he was ten years of age; no objections to go to the country. Address No. 331 East 21st-st., two flight of stairs, in the back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, lately landed; is a single man; has first-class reference; would prefer the country, or would take a groom's place in the City. Call or address No. 134 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will come highly recommended as a strictly honest, faithful and temperate man; is willing and obliging. Address J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN RECENTLY LANDED, a situation as coachman or groom; understands the care of fast or family horses; can milk; will be useful in general; will go to the country. Address for three days A. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference can be given. Call or address W. P., No. 6 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private gentleman's family; has first-class six years' City reference. Address A. B. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, or No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands gardening, the care of greenhouse and grapery; no objection to the care of a cow and horse. Address J. H., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and waiter; thoroughly understands his business in both capacities; age 22. Address D. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, a situation as coachman and groom; has first-class City references. Call or address No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a competent single man; strictly temperate; good City references. Call or address No. 77 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; best of City reference. Call or address R. JOHNSON, No. 109 West 15th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; Protestant; has the best of City references. Call on or address COACHMAN, harness store, No. 1,325 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED young man as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 33d-st., on G. D., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; no objection to the country; is competent and has best City references. Call at No. 44 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as watchman; can give good security. Address C[illegible]EAL, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR COLORED coachman. Apply at No. 119 Maiden-lane.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE YOUNG MAN to assist as salesman in a book and fancy stationery store; he must be experienced in the business, of good character and address, and willing to devote his whole time and energies to the business. Address Box No. 393 Post Office, and state references and salary expected, with real name.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OR SALESWOMAN in the toy department of a first-class fancy goods store. None need apply but such as are well experienced in the business. Address Box No. 393 Post Office, stating salary expected and references, with real name.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, of American parents, who has been brought up on a farm; understands driving oxen, plowing, good milker; references required. Address Mr. M. A. B., New-York Post Office, for one week.

WANTED—A VERY NEAT AND TIDY girl as cook and to do the coarse washing and ironing; must be able to make good bread and biscuit; wages $14 and a good home. Apply at (new) No. 112 2d-av.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE IN PINE-ST. a smart active boy about 14 years old, who can write a good hand and come well recommended. Address in own handwriting, JONES, Post Office Box No. 4,527.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK; must be a Protestant and well recommended; English or German preferred. Apply, between 9 and 12, at No. 5 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, fully competent to do plain cooking and assist in the washing of a small family. Call at No. 451 West 21st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT AND RESPECTABLE parties wanted by an A 1 Life Insurance Company to canvass in New-York and vicinity. Address GENERAL AGENT, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TIDY AND WELL-RECOMMENDED girl to cook and assist in washing for a family in Orange. Apply at office of Iron Works, No. 139 Centre-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITH FRESH breast of milk. Apply after 10 A. M. at No. 72 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH PLAIN COOK IN a small private family; City references required. Apply at No. 22 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, by a family in the City. Apply at No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS and waitress for a private family in the country. Call until suited at No. 46 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT AND COMPETENT WOMAN to assist in pantry and kitchen; must be a Protestant. Apply, between 9 and 12, at 5 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE FOR young children; good references required. Apply at No. 34 West 30th-st.

SILVER WARE.

FORD & TUPPER,
Manufacturers of
STERLING SILVERWARE,
and dealers in
FINE PLATED WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Nos. 787 and 789 Broadway, Corner 10th-st., (up stairs.)

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

CHURCH ST. EXTENSION.

Builders and those designing to build are invited to examine our new style of iron fronts with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost of a Philadelphia brick front. See fronts No. 25 Chatham-st., also block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.
J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av and 29th-st.
Every description of iron work for buildings.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—MARTHA.

Manager, H. GRAU. Musical Director, CARL ANSCHUTZ.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA, before the departure of the company for Philadelphia and other cities.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCT. 28,
MARTHA—MARTHA,

with Mmes. ROTTER, FRIEDERICI, Messrs. HIMMER, WEINLICH, STEINECKE, full chorus and orchestra. Admission, $1; reserved seats, orchestra and boxes, 50c. extra; dress circle, 50c.; family circle, 30c.; proscenium, $10. Ticket offices—Schirmer's, No. 701, No. 114 Broadway, and theatre.

TO-MORROW (Friday,) last night but one, Mozart's immortal MAGIC FLUTE, (Die Zauberflöte.) SATURDAY, last night, ROBERT LE DIABLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
OPENING NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3,
FIRST APPEARANCE
in America of
Mme. CAROLINA BRIOL
and
SIGNOR C. LEFRANC
in a favorite opera.

Full particulars in Friday's advertisement.

Box office now open for subscription.

The regular sale of tickets for the opening night commences THIS MORNING at Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, successor to BARNUM'S, Broadway, corner 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
LAST DAYS OF CHANG AND WIFE.
Grand Collection of Wonders and Curiosities.
Matinee EVERY DAY at 2. THE DRUNKARD.
At 8 Every Evening, FLICK FLOCK, Rita Sangalli.
Saturday next, SANGALLI. Flick Flock Matinee.

TAMMANY.—GO TO TAMMANY TO-NIGHT sure, and get a prize. Great attraction. LEVY, Robinson Crusoe, Tot, Hanky Panky, great Leopolds, Lauris, Sylvesters, Chiromagique, new Grand Ballet, splendid scenery, elegant dresses, popular music, all the Star Company. Grand Family Matinee SATURDAY. Admission, 50 cents.

OPEN AND FREE EVERY DAY—THE Phrenological Museum, No. 389 Broadway.—Examinations with written charts when desired. See new book, "How to Read Character," $1 25; also, "New Physiognomy," 1,000 illustrations, $5; the Phrenological Journal, $3 a year, S. R. WELLS, Editor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309, NEAR 32D-ST.—An entire second floor to rent, with unexceptionable board, consisting of six communicating rooms, with bath, handsomely furnished; those desiring all the accessories of an elegant home can be suited in every particular; best references given and required. Private stable to rent on premises for six months or year.

ROOMS—5TH-AV. AND 8TH-ST., OPPOSITE Brevoort House; a few rooms, including one elegant suite on parlor floor and one on second floor, may be had; none need apply save those desiring superior accommodations in most eligible locations and able to give first-class references. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) first door west of 5th-av.

A LADY WISHES A HOME IN A PRIVATE family, where she can give lessons in drawing and painting, or in music, as an equivalent; she refers to Dr. Rimmer, Director of the School of Design, Cooper Institute. Address S. G. B., Station D., for ten days.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NO. 165 Madison-av., has been rented as a first-class boarding house; the entire parlor and second floors to rent with or without private table; three rooms on fourth floor for gentlemen; best of reference given and required.

WANTED—BY THREE GENTLEMEN, IN a private family, with board, a room with a single and a double bed and a sitting room adjoining, between 12th and 34th sts. and 3d and 7th avs. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, M. R. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, between University-place and 5th-av., (the best location in the City,) offers to families and gentlemen the most elegantly furnished and handsomest rooms, comprising all modern improvements, with table and appointment; strictly first class.

TO LET—IN 25TH-ST., TO A FAMILY OR party of gentlemen, handsomely furnished apartments, with private table, or without board. For address inquire at RUSHTON'S, corner 25th-st. and Broadway.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED front room, with chandelier, to gentleman and wife; also, two connecting rooms on third floor, all modern improvements, at No. 50 East 29th-st. Only carpeted if preferred.

NO. 336 6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST., east side.—To let, to a respectable family, parlors on first floor and rooms on second and third floors, with kitchen, range, bath, gas, &c. Rent moderate; possession immediately.

A PARLOR AND SLEEPING ROOM, newly furnished, to let, with board, to first-class parties; also, room suitable for two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 21 West 18th-st.
MRS. M. M. BRAINARD.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF 13TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.—Desirable furnished rooms en suite or otherwise, with first-class board; families or gentlemen.

EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Gentlemen accommodated with board; rooms handsomely furnished; table unexceptionable. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

TWO FRONT PARLORS, ON SECOND and third floors, furnished, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, at No. 215 East 10th-st., short distance from Broadway.

A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO CONNECTING bedrooms, also other rooms, with first-class board, in brown-stone house No. 235 West 38th-st., one block from Broadway.

NO. 53 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Desirable furnished rooms on first and second floors, with first-class board; families or gentlemen.

NO. 22 WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Fine rooms en suite or otherwise, with superior table and attendance, at moderate rates to first-class parties.

NO. 139 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 28th and 29th sts.—Two pleasant large rooms on second floor to let with board; small family; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—LARGE AND desirable rooms, with private table, to a family or small party of adults, who are willing to pay for a pleasant home.

A—PARK-AVENUE HOTEL—PARK-av., 41st and 42d sts., new and magnificently furnished rooms, in suites or singly, at liberal rates for permanent parties. Madison-av. stage to Park-av.

BOARD—ONLY $20 PER WEEK FOR FRONT room and alcove on the first floor, with fire, gas, &c., thrown in, in a house with all the modern improvements and quiet family, at 428 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

AT NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with excellent board for families or single gentlemen; references.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, on Murray Hill, can be had by addressing MADISON-AV., Box No. 1,123 City Post Office.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., CORNER Park-av.—A large, well furnished room on the second floor to let, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with first-class board; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST. — SECOND story furnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A nicely furnished room. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 50 West 24th-st.; table and attendance first class. References exchanged.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private. Reference given and required.

NO. 349 5TH-ST., BETWEEN NORTH 6th and North 7th sts., Williamsburg. A respectable person has board for two ladies.

NO. 31 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a suite of handsomely furnished front rooms to let, with first-class board. Highest references.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—To let, a handsome suite of rooms on third floor, with or without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST-ST.—A suite of four communicating rooms, with bathroom, to let, with private table; references required.

HALL BEDROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, without board. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., corner of 4th-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., fine suite of rooms to let, "with private table only," to a small family.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room with gas and fireplace. Apply at No. 730 3d-av.

ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, IN A New-England family, near Madison-av. No. 28 East 28th-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN FURNISHED rooms in the house of a private family, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let in suits or floors, with or without private table; also two single rooms.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOME rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOME ROOM, ALL CONVENIENCES, with board, in a private family; also, a hall room. Apply at No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST.—HANDSOME rooms, furnished with excellent table, can be had for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place; bed and sitting room on second floor.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also a back parlor, with first-class board, can now be secured at 20 West 33d-st.; private table if desired.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOM TO let with board, to one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO LARGE well furnished rooms, with board, may be had by a gentleman and wife.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SIXTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear for the first time in this country on THIS, and every evening EXCEPT Saturday, as
MARY WARNER,
in the domestic drama of that name, and written expressly for her by Mr. TOM TAYLOR.
Supported by
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
also Miss VIRGINIA FRANCIS,
and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2.

SATURDAY EVENING,
ENOCH ARDEN,
with Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR, and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate those residing in the suburbs and adjacent cities the box sheet for MARY WARNER will be opened TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

Parties can address the box office of the theatre, inclosing the amount, and can rely on having the best disengaged seats reserved for them.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Cibber's brilliant Spanish comedy of

SHE	Cast includes: Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Marie Longmore, Geo. Clarke, Wm. Davidge, G. Holland, J. Lewis, D. H. Harkins, Geo. Jordan, Jr., Chapman, &c.	WOULD
AND		SHE
WOULD		NOT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
LAST NIGHTS.
NOTWITHSTANDING SUCCESS.
LAST NIGHTS.
MUST GIVE WAY TO
THE NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA.
Secure your seats for last nights.
Last Matinees SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30,
MISS HENRIETTA BEEBE'S GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,
Prior to her departure for Europe, on which occasion she will be assisted by
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON........Contralto
Mr. W. J. HILL........Tenor
Mr. W. H. BECKETT........Baritone
Miss EMILY KOHL, the distinguished amateur pianist.
Master WILLIE HESS........Violin
Mr. WILLIAM POPPER........Violoncello
G. W. MORGAN........Organist
CONDUCTOR........Signor MARZO

Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MONDAY NEXT.

TALENT, VARIETY, REFINEMENT.
Benefit Ladies' Aid Society, German Hospital.

Mace the Artiste, Taylor the Comedian, Tony Pastor, Joseph Emmett, Leopold and Geraldine, Leggett and Allen, Hutchinson, Abner S. Brady, Sedgwick, will all appear. Living Statues, Delineations of Character, Popular Songs, Foreign Personations, Aerial Performances, Double Dance. Seats for this choicest of performances at Academy now. Particulars in Sunday papers.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S

ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES
AT STEINWAY HALL.
"OUR NEW CLERGYMAN,"
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, OCT. 28.
WHIFFIN vs. SNIFFIN,
A BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE,
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 1.
Reserved seats can be had at Steinway Hall and at the theatre ticket offices.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
The inaugural address of Professor GEORGE W. PLYMPTON, recently appointed to the chair of Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Engineering, will be delivered in the Great Hall of the Union on SATURDAY next, at 8 P. M. Admission free, and mechanics, and the friends of workingmen generally, are invited to attend ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

N. B.—The lectures of Professor Plympton are given every night, except Saturday and Sunday, in the Mechanical Lecture Room, free to all who may attend, at 7¾ o'clock.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
"THE NINE MUSES,"
By JOSEPH FAGNANI.
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MEETINGS.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members of the French Benevolent Society for the election of the officers for the ensuing year, will take place on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av. C. FRANCOIS, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Light Gymnastics, under Dr. Martin, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River,
foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FOUR P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wednesday, 20...2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20.. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21.....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 21.... 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 23.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 22....... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 26.....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 25....... 8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26...... 11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28.....1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 27...12:00 M.
Saturday, 30.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 29.......12:00 M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 3:15 and 3:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AT ST. PAUL, MINN., THE branch house of M. M. Leahy & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. The concern is doing a large and lucrative business, which is rapidly increasing. There is on hand a new and complete stock of steam and gas fitters' and plumbers' supplies. The cause of selling is the ill health of the managing partner. For particulars apply to M. M. LEAHY & CO., Milwaukee, Wis., or to A. S. CAMERON & CO., foot of East 23d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 382 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 382 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr........Proprietor
CROWDED HOUSES.
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
EDMUND FALCONER
in his new successful Irish Military Drama,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
Founded on Lever's Popular Romance,
THE IRISH DRAGOON,
THE IRISH DRAGOON,
THE IRISH DRAGOON.
MICKEY FREE........EDMUND FALCONER
THE ENTIRE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
150 AUXILIARIES.
INFANTRY,
ARTILLERY,
And troop of
MOUNTED DRAGOONS,
With their splendid
BRASS BAND.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 P. M.
CONTINUED NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS THURSDAY, Oct. 28, (fourth time,) CASTE.
FRIDAY, Oct. 29, (third time,) THE HEIR AT LAW.
SATURDAY, Oct. 30, (fifth time,) AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
On MONDAY, Nov. 1, (for the first time this season,) Tom Taylor's sterling comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
TUESDAY, Nov. 2, (fourth time,) THE HEIR AT LAW.
A NEW COMEDY, by the author of CASTE, is in course of preparation.
DUE NOTICE will be given of the first appearance of
MR. LESTER WALLACK,
who will appear, during his engagement, in
TWO ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
in addition to several of his well-known and favorite impersonations.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
LUCILLE WESTERN
in C. W. Tayleure's adaptation of
EAST LYNNE.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT of LUCILLE WESTERN.
SATURDAY, EAST LYNNE MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, OLIVER TWIST.
Monday, Nov. 1, 1869,
LOTTA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENTIRE CHANGE. IMMENSE BILL.
CLAUDE DUVAL, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1666-81. Robt. Butler, La Rosa, J. W. Wesley and Martini in the comic pantomime of ROBERT AND JAQUES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week in America of
THE CUBAN BROTHERS,
ESPINOSA AND RODRIGUES,
from the Circo de Albizu, Havana.
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
IN BRILLIANT AND VARIED
SCENES OF EQUESTRIANISM
AND ACTS OF ACROBATIC SKILL.
Admission 50 cents; children under 10, 25 cents. To reserved seats, 75 cents.

LAST WEEK OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, Oct. 30.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
On 3d-av., corner 63d-st., near Central Park.
THE MACHINERY IN MOTION
is a grand display. The Exhibition is enlivened WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and EVERY EVENING by a FINE ORCHESTRA. Refreshments of the best kind at moderate prices in the building. Single admission, 50 cents; children under twelve years, 25 cents. Packages of 25 tickets for shops at 30 cents each. Entrances on 2d and 3d avs. HOW TO GET TO THE FAIR—The 2d and 3d avs. and Belt Line Railroads, with extra cars running, intersecting all the other avenue railroads and ferries, afford ample, cheap, and direct means of access; also in carriages from Central Park by 62d-st.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
RECIPIENTS OF
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit, with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm; and also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with thirty-five first-class premiums in the United States.

WAREROOMS,
STEINWAY HALL,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

MARTIN & SON'S patent bulged iron frame upright pianos, equal to the best squares for standing in tune and for power and quality of tone. Manufactory No. 34 East Houston-st., near Broadway.
Upright pianos to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Company, manufacturers of first-class Organs only. The largest assortment in the country, at lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable, $50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway.

BOOSEY'S 50 CENT. MUSIC BOOKS, containing best and newest music. Catalogues free. BOOSEY'S "Ballad Singer," the new half-dime series sold everywhere; specimens, five cents. Agents for Distin's Brass Instruments, 644 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MILLET'S MUSIC STORE, NO. 363 BROADWAY.—Only store down town where music and musical instruments are purchased cheap.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots, foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Suffern and Way, at 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, at 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 328 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 8:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 25 East River.

[illegible]

[illegible] Life in the [illegible]—[illegible] Boating Enthusiasm—The Preparations for the Next [illegible] with Harvard—The Fall Races.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

The Yale Navy—its [illegible], its condition, its record of triumphs and defeats—surely this is a twice-told tale, and one that has not improved with the telling of late years. And yet this ancient and venerable theme has, within a few weeks, become [illegible] character that all the [illegible], patrons, acquaintances and well-wishers of Yale will gladly give ear to them. The boating record of Yale is familiar to all, and is annually rehearsed by the chorus of Worcester correspondents, on or about the 20th of July. Four successive defeats are not preëminently calculated to inspire enthusiasm in the breasts of the vanquished, and the mortifying result of last Summer's intercollegiate contest was especially discouraging to the young Yalensian athletes. It is far from my intention to discuss the cause of that disaster. The question is involved in mystery. Each one has long ago offered an original solution, entirely satisfactory to himself and unsatisfactory to every one else. But the stubborn fact of defeat remained, and it is not to be denied that an ominous despondency followed close upon its heels.

THE NEW COMMODORE'S INFLUENCE.

During the Summer and early Autumn the boating idea seemed to have been relinquished at Yale, by a tacit and general understanding. But soon after the election of Mr. DAVID MCCOY BONE, of Illinois, as Commodore—a young man of decided ability, understanding the duties of his new office, commanding the respect of his associates, and, above all, possessing a hopeful spirit in regard to the future, and a persistent pluck which may yet be the means of wresting from Harvard her accustomed trophies—has wrought a great change. Lethargy has given place to animation. All the College is infected with a nautical mania, and crews from all classes, of all sizes, and at all hours, have been taking daily exercise on the bay and rivers, in spite of the nipping frost, and to the exclusion of the indoor pursuits and recreations usually indulged in at this period, such as optional demonstrations, very eclectic courses of reading, political machinations, or the less intricate diversions of euchre and billiards.

YALE'S RESOLVE—ENTHUSIASM OF THE STUDENTS.

The sum and substance of the matter is, that Yale has resolved to redeem her reputation; and to this end will omit no means that may conduce to an efficient working force, and a salutary condition of public opinion on the subject. Drawing inspiration from the advice and example of the Commodore and his seconds, a very remarkable number of boating men have entered the lists for the Fall races, and have adopted regular courses of training with an assiduity which cannot but develop unwonted muscle and skill before the Summer of 1870, and which is in itself a presage of victory. At no time in the boating annals of Yale, even during the palmy days of WILBUR BACON and his contemporaries, has there been so much aquatic excitement and emulation. There are not boats enough in the city to contain those who desire to row. The students subscribe money with unusual alacrity. The days of sloth and carelessness seem to have ended. The names of the six who will row against Harvard next year it is, of course, impossible to guess. It will readily be seen, however, that since only one of last year's crew, which was an uncommonly fine one, has left College, there is certainly no lack of material. There yet remain BONE, LEE, DREW, COONLEY, TERRY, all members of the '69 crew, together with others scarcely less available. This fact, coupled with the present vigor and zeal, points to a brighter future for the Blue.

CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

The condition of the Navy, in respect to its members, its constitution, its property and its finances, is very satisfactory at present. All of the collegians, instead of only a part, now make up the organization. The money, consequently, flows more freely. The old club system has been succeeded by the class system, with a Captain and crew for each class. The boathouse is in good order, and contains fifteen serviceable boats—four shells, three gigs, two barges, two double sculls and four single sculls. We can intimate the spirit which pervades the College in no clearer manner than by stating the fact that all of these fifteen boats were entered for the Fall races, which took place to-day! When a Yalensian recalls the similar contests of former years, with their two, three and four opposing crews, the inference will be plain.

THE FALL RACES.

The races took place on Lake Saltonstall, a beautiful sheet of water, about two miles east of this city. The sinuous and shallow harbor has hitherto been the scene of these semi-annual contests, and the selection of the former place, abounding with every facility for the exercise, and with natural beauty, is due to the Commodore, and is heartily approved by all. The Shore Line Railroad cuts through the environing cliffs and stretches across the lake. A special train of thirteen cars, filled to overflowing, left the depot at 2:30, and soon conveyed its passengers to their destination. The scene at the lake was brilliant and animated, and the greatest good humor existed, although the wind was very keen, and the commencement of operations somewhat retarded. A large number of ladies attended, and a military band enhanced the enjoyment of the occasion. Finally the crews were got together, and five races were rapidly disposed of.

The first race was for barges. Two boats were entered, one by the Academical Freshmen, and the other by the Scientific Freshmen. The latter won in 15:16¾; distance, two miles; prize, six silver oars. The second race was for shells. There were four entries, by the Scientific and the Academic Classes of '70, '71 and '72. '72 won in 22:37; distance, three miles; prize, six silver goblets and the champion flag. The third race for gigs was entered by '70, '71 and '72, and was won by '72; time, 22:40; distance, three miles; prize, six gold oars. The fourth race, for double sculls, was won by the BETTS brothers in [illegible]; distance, two miles. Four entered for the single scull race for two miles; it was won by J. W. GRISWOLD in 16:03; prize, silver cup and championship of the University.

The prizes are very handsome, and will doubtless be cherished by the successful competitor as heirlooms to which great interest and value are attached. The time made was certainly not remarkable, but considering the inclemency of the weather was quite creditable. And so endeth the Fall regatta.

EPSILON.

THE TURF.

The Newmarket Races—Third Day of the Houghton Meeting—Trotting at Memphis and Elsewhere.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—At the third day's racing to-day over the Newmarket Course, the All-aged Stakes—100 sovereigns each, with forfeits to be divided between the first and second horses, two-year-old colts to carry 118 pounds; 3 years, 123 pounds; 4 years, 129 pounds; 5 years and upward, 131 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds—was won by Sir J. HAWLEY's br. c. *Rosicrucian*, by *Beadsman*, out of *Madame Eglentine*, beating Mr. W. GRAHAM's ch. f. *Formosa*, by *Buccaneer*, out of *Eller*, second, and Mr. W. S. CRAWFURD's b. f. *Heather Bell*, by *Stockwell*, out of *Tight-fit*. The betting stood five to two against *Rosicrucian*, seven to four against *Formosa*, and seven to four against *Heather Bell*. Only the three named ran.

The Sussex Stakes of 25 sovereigns each for two-year olds, colts 122 pounds, fillies 119 pound, with forfeits and allowances, was won by Lord VIVIAN's blk. c. *Burgundy*, by *Claret*, out of *Just-in-Time*, beating Mr. RAY's br. c. *Green Riband*, (late *Beachy Head*,) by *Knight of St. Patrick*, out of *Beechnut*, second, and Mr. DREWITT's b. c. *Scarboro*, (late *Lumley*,) by *Lambton*, out of *Cordelia*. The betting before the race was three to one against *Burgundy*, eleven to eight against *Green Riband*, and three to one against *Scarboro*. Four ran.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 27.—The adjourned races on the Blood Horse Course took place to-day. The first race, the Association Prize, ($800,) three-mile heats, was won by *Crossland* in two heats. The following was the summary:

Crossland	1	1
Ory Atherton	2	2
Dick Jackson	3	3

Time—[illegible].

The second race for the Consolation Purse, ($600,) mile heats, for beaten horses, was won by *Victory* in three heats. The following was the summary:

Victory	3	1	1
Summers' g. f., by Brown Dick	1	5	5
Morgan Scout	2	2	2
Surrey	4	3	3
Grand Duchess	5	4	4
Lancer	6	6	6

Time—1:50¾, 1:51, 1:50¾.

The races will be continued to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—The trotting match at the Fair Grounds to-day, for a purse of $500, mile heats, three in five, was won by *Morrissey* in three straight heats, beating *Frank* and *Tackey* in the order named. Time—2:40½, 2:40 and 2:38.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—To-day was the first day of the Fall meeting of the Rensselaer Park Association. The first race was for horses that never beat three minutes; $500 to first horse; $200 to second, and $100 to third. The race was won by *Soubrette*, in three straight heats, in 2:36, 2:37, 2:38½.

The second race was for horses that never beat 2:35. It was won by *Prince* in 2:38, 2:38½, 2:33½.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Oct. 14, 1869: New-York—J. Sherwood, Jr., M. D. Wilber, Mrs. M. D. Wilber, Miss G. L. Norman, E. S. Blois, Miss E. M. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dexter and family, Mrs. J. J. Brush, J. Ryan and wife, J. M. Bruner, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hackley, H. Churchill, Mrs. Gustavus Ricker, Mrs. Geo. Bird and family, W. S. Gurnee and family, C. B. Hoffman. Boston—Miss R. D. Smith, J. W. Danforth, C. F. Dunbar and family, G. T. Angell, J. W. Champney, Geo. T. Tilden, T. P. Chandler, Jr., Miss H. A. Upton, Miss H. Upton, Mrs. Eleanor B. Walker, Mrs. H. C. Haywood, Eben Wright, Miss Holladay. Philadelphia—Mrs. Samuel Longstreth, Mrs. M. A. Mitchell, Atherton Blight. Brooklyn—Miss Rose Benson, B. Rankin, C. A. Silver. New-Bedford—Captain J. C. Delano and wife, Miss Delano, Miss Helen Rotch, Miss J. M. Rotch, Wm. Rotch. Newport—C. B. Barclay, H. S. Barclay, D. H. Barclay, R. S. Barclay, H. Bedlow and family. Andover—E. A. Park. Bath—Mrs. C. T. McKown. Toledo—J. W. Clarke. Chicago—Jno. Carbutt, J. H. Rees. Savannah—G. W. Owens. Warren, R. I.—F. W. Freeborn. Rhode Island—H. B. Tompkins. Concord—R. N. Rice. Charleston—H. B. Wilson. Cincinnati—Dr. F. Roelker, Wm. Aubery and daughter. Cambridge—Mr. and Mrs. Q. Phillips. Wilmington—S. N. Martin. Springfield—C. S. Leet, H. A. Leet. Hartford—H. C. White. Atlanta—L. H. Orme, M. D. St. Louis—R. W. Ulrici and wife. Florence—G. D. Maquay. Nice—Mrs. A. O. Aldis. Rome—Miss Hadwen. Montreal—R. C. Fisher. United States steamship *Franklin*—Captain Rodgers. United States Consulate, Nantes—B. Gerrish, Jr.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. J. W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Oct. 15, 1869: New-York—Mrs. J. P. Phoenix, Miss Warren, S. Whitney Phoenix, Mrs. James D. Smith, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Joseph B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut, I. P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Lot C. Clark, Wm. H. Hurlbut, Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Smith, James Harriman and family, Mrs. S. I. Dannal, Miss I. Dannal, Miss Jones, Dr. and Mrs. George Brown, G. Bruce Brown, D. B. St. John, Mrs. D. B. St. John, Miss R. M. St. John. Brooklyn, N. Y.—Charles L. Silver. Philadelphia—M. Ivon Miller, Miss Huyl. Boston—Robert O. Fuller, George P. Fowle. Washington City—S. Gridley Hyde, Miss Fannie Hyde. Bethlehem, Penn.—Robert J. Nevin. Lancaster, Penn.—Miss Blanche Nevin. Springfield, Ohio—Mrs. S. V. Clark. Wilmington, N. C.—N. Silas Martin. United States of America—Mr. M. F. and Mrs. Merritt, Miss Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Beebe.

Reception to General Thomas in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 23.

Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS was given a very handsome reception last evening by a number of the officers of his old staff and command. So far as the General was concerned, the matter was a complete surprise. The old hero was on his way home from the East, and stopped while *en route* at the Tremont House. His arrival was soon noised abroad, and a number of his old companions in arms determined to give the General some sort of a welcome. Accordingly, a very fine supper was prepared at the Tremont House, and the tables spread in the ladies' parlor of that hotel. Here were assembled General SHERIDAN and staff, and a large number of other military officers. The honor of presiding at the table was conferred upon General SHERIDAN. The General made a neat little opening speech, in which General THOMAS' services were alluded to, which was received with applause. General THOMAS responded in his customary brief, but still very feeling manner. After this speeches were made by General MCCLURG, Colonel LOOMIS, General MCARTHUR, Colonel WATERMAN, General DUCAT, and General PARKHURST, of Coldwater, Mich. A letter was also read from Governor PALMER, regretting that he could not be present. The whole affair was a most pleasant one to all who participated. It was gotten up without any publicity, and was designed to be of a private nature.

STRIKE OF THE TELEGRAPHERS.

Continuation of the Franklin Operators' Strike—Organization of the Strikers—Their Position.

The operators of the Franklin Telegraph Company, who instituted a strike on Tuesday for an advance of twenty-five per cent. on their salaries, held a meeting yesterday morning at No. 11 Broad-street, twenty-one operators being present, and elected officers for their organization. Mr. C. H. MOLL was chosen President, JESSE MILLS Secretary, and H. W. POPE Treasurer. Communications were received from the Franklin operators in Boston, and from many of the operators of the Western Union and other telegraph companies, expressing sympathy with the strikers in their movement, and offering material aid if desired. The following was adopted as a reply to the card of Mr. SMITH, published in several newspapers yesterday:

"As the card of Mr. JAMES G. SMITH, Superintendent of the Franklin Telegraph Company, published in some of the morning papers, contains some incorrect statements in relation to the strike of the operators in that office on the 26th instant, in justice to ourselves we wish to make public a few facts in relation thereto. The statement that the strike was instigated or encouraged by rival telegraph companies is utterly without foundation. The Franklin Company, some three years since, reduced the tariff upon their lines, and shortly afterward also reduced the salaries of their employes to a point from twenty to twenty-five per cent. below those paid by other companies, which was acceded to at the time, in order to give the company a fair start. A few months since, the business of the Company having become very large, the operators requested an advance of salaries to the standard rates paid by other companies. This advance was promised to the operators at that time, but, so far from making any efforts to do this, Mr. SMITH has, on the contrary, endeavored to induce the other companies to reduce the pay of their men to the same rate as his own. Mr. SMITH was aware of the contemplated movement as early as Saturday morning. All we ask is to be paid the same price for the same work as our *confreres* in the employ of other companies in this city, and in this demand we shall be sustained by the profession throughout the United States.

C. G. DE MOLL, President.
JESSE R. MILLS, Secretary.
H. W. POPE, Treasurer.

R. C. Edwards, T. J. Hewlett, Charles D. Stanford, Thomas Curry, Committee.

A Committee was appointed to wait on Mr. SMITH and learn his sentiments, and to inform him that no deduction would be made from the demand of twenty-five per cent. advance in the salaries.

Another meeting was held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Messrs. WILKIE and CAPRON were admitted to membership. A telegram was received announcing that the Baltimore operators of the Franklin line had also struck. Mr. J. G. SMITH, Superintendent of the line, appeared at the meeting and offered to compromise the matter by granting an advance of salary to such of the men as he might deem worth it. He proposed to draw up a schedule of future wages at the advanced rate for the New-York operators, and to reinstate the operators in Baltimore and Boston, without any increase of salary. Until this should be accomplished, he desired that some of the men would return to work, and keep the business of the Company going. The matter was considered and discussed at length by the members of the strike, who finally resolved to reject his proposition *in toto*. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of one be appointed to wait upon J. G. SMITH, and inform him that his proposition cannot be accepted; and that our *ultimatum* is twenty-five per cent. advance upon all salaries as now paid, and the reinstatement of all men who are now or may be in this movement.

The meeting then adjourned until to-day at 9:30 A. M., with a vote of thanks to the New-York Press for its hearty coöperation in the movement, to which Mr. JOHN HASSON replied in a brief speech.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 27.—A meeting of the telegraph operators of the Western Union, Bankers' and Brokers' and Franklin lines was held here to-night, and resolutions were adopted approving the strike of the Franklin operators in New-York and Boston.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met last night in University-place, near Twelfth-street, Mr. VERPLANK in the chair, and present Messrs. Winston, Lentrel, Bissinger, Smith, McElroy and O'Gorman, Commissioners. The Superintendent stated that the agent of the Commissioners at Buffalo, having reported certain com[illegible] [illegible] discontinued the sale of tickets by the way of Buffalo. The following financial report of the Commissioners was presented:

Number of emigrants arrived to Oct. 20, 1869		222,823
Number of emigrants arrived since to Oct. 27		4,324
Total		227,147
To same date in 1868		186,974
Difference		40,173
Balance in bank Jan. 11, 1869		$8,041 37
Aggregate receipts to Oct. 20	$727,144 46	
Received since to Oct. 27, for commutation of passengers	14,032 30	741,176 76
Total		$749,218 13
Disbursements as per previous account to Oct. 20, 1869		437,894 00
Balance		$311,324 13

The Fair of the American Institute.

WM. B. RICHARDSON, a prominent member of the National Association of Silk Manufacturers, will deliver an address on the silk interest in this country, at 8 o'clock this evening, at the Empire Rink. The newsboys visit the Fair *en masse*, at 10 o'clock this morning. The children of the Aid Society's schools had a good time at the Fair yesterday. We hope the newsboys will do likewise to-day, while at the exhibition.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Dartmouth Alumni hold their usual festival this year at DELMONICO's, in Fifth-avenue, on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 5:30 P. M. The following gentlemen compose the Committee of Arrangements: Hon. David E. Wheeler, Hon. Cyrus P. Smith, Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, Horatio W. Twombly, Walter Gibson, General Charles A. Carleton, J. Wyman Jones, Edwin T. Rice, Professor Alpheus B. Crosby, Hon. Daniel G. Rollins, Jr., Edward Tuck.

The statement in the newspapers that Rev. Dr. A. H. VINTON's reason for leaving New-York and accepting Emmanuel Church, Boston, was that a proposal made by him to remove St. Mark's Church up town, "did not meet with sufficient support, and that he therefore reconsidered the call to Boston and decided to accept it," is incorrect. It appears that no proposal of the sort was ever made by Dr. VINTON, or ever brought before the vestry from any quarter, and that his decision to leave his present parish was made irrespective of any such reason. The salary of Emmanuel Church is not a "considerable advance" upon the one he now receives, but is even less.

The corner stone of the Roosevelt Hospital will be laid with suitable ceremonies, on the hospital grounds, on Fifty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on Friday the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. At the particular request of the trustees Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., has consented to make an address.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health yesterday reported that no slaughter houses should be erected in the vicinity of business thoroughfares, and recommended that no more permits to erect slaughter houses east of Eleventh-avenue and west of First-avenue, nor within 500 feet of any avenue, be issued. Permits were granted to TOBY & BOOTH, West Thirty-ninth-street, SMITH ELY, and the Butchers' Hide and Fat Melting Association.

The unveiling of the Vanderbilt bronze at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, St. John's Park, takes place Nov. 11, at 1 P. M. The nature of the ceremonies is not yet announced, but they will doubtless be in keeping with the occasion. Governor HOFFMAN, Hon. HOMER NELSON, Secretary of State and Mayor HALL will preside. Some of our most distinguished citizens are on the honorary Committee.

WILLIAM M. CHALLIS has brought suit against the Central Pacific Railroad Company for 2,000 shares of the stock of the Company, which he claims were assigned to him. On the part of the Company it is alleged that the shares in question passed from the hands of the plaintiff. The two thousand shares constitute one-fifth of the whole stock, which is estimated to be worth $20,000,000. The case came up yesterday, but went over in consequence of the absence of a material witness.

The Washington Heights Library, near One Hundreth and Sixtieth-street, on Tenth-avenue, is now in the second year of its existence, and is appreciated in that section of the City. To-night M. DU CHAILLU lectures for its benefit in the Presbyterian Church on the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-st.

The trustees of the Cooper Union finding that the free school of telegraphy for young women, established by them last year, is entirely unsuccessful, have decided to open a similar school for young men between the ages of seventeen and thirty-two years, beginning on the 1st of November next. Candidates can ascertain the requirements for admission on application to the office of the Cooper Union from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Another report was received by the Fire Commissioners, yesterday, from the Committee on Combustibles, inclosing a list of persons upon whose premises kerosene oil has been found below the standard test required by law.

The Plymouth Baptist Church Fair commenced yesterday. Twelve tables were set in the chapel, presided over by young ladies of the congregation. The proceeds of the sales will be devoted to furnishing and refitting the church.

The Commissioners of Emigration yesterday discussed at some length an affray which occurred between one of their servants and one of the employes of the Erie Railroad. Mr. O'GORMAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that no person be allowed in Castle Garden unless he has a recognized right of admission.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have opened an office at the "Grand Hotel," corner of Broadway and Thirty-first-street.

The annual inspection of the Twenty-second Regiment took place at the Armory in Fourteenth-street last evening. Lieutenant-Colonel PORTER was in command. Company B, Captain CULLEN commanding, made a good appearance, reporting eighty men present and none absent. The company was divided into two sections, the second being in charge of Lieutenant LAIRD.

The formal opening of the new Station House of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, Nos. 137 and 139 West Thirtieth-street, took place last evening, and was attended by Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE and SMITH, Superintendent KENNEDY, a large number of the Captains and distinguished citizens and a number of ladies.

Yesterday afternoon WM. J. FITZPATRICK, of No. 30 Columbia-street, and MICHAEL DALTON, of No. 129 Goerck-street, quarreled in Houston-street, near Union Market, in consequence of an accidental collision of their trucks, and FITZPATRICK beat DALTON with a stick of wood until he was insensible.

MOSES K. MOODY has recovered a judgment in the Supreme Court, Circuit, against Messrs. FISK and BELDEN for $4,147 36. The suit grew out of a transaction in Erie, which took place in 1865.

The number of emigrants arrived at this port up to Oct. 27, the present year, is 227,147; or 40,173 more than last year at the same time.

WM. STETSON was found concealed in the third floor of No. 72 Murray-street, yesterday morning, with $115 worth of shoes and skins, which had been removed by him from the fourth floor, occupied by JOHN DE WITT. The prisoner was committed.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday voted $2,000 to the Mutual Aid Society of the Fire Department.

Sanitary Superintendent Dr. E. HARRIS yesterday reported to the Board of Health another list of places where dangerous kerosene is sold.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday, the charge against DANIEL O'BRIEN, of Classon-avenue, Brooklyn, was dismissed. The case of J. W. SPOFFORD, of No. 165 West Houston, was adjourned.

WM. E. DODGE, Jr., yesterday caused the arrest of EDWARD DUSENBURY, charged with swindling merchants by collecting subscriptions for "The National Home for Widows and Orphans in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street" and "The Home for Orphans" in the same street, institutions that do not exist.

MARTIN ALLEN, HENRY JACKSON and SAMUEL MACK have been arrested, charged with robbing JOHN SPENCER, of Hartford, of $580 at the disreputable house No. 14 Howard-street. ALLEN was held to bail in $10,000, and the others in $5,000.

NICHOLAS DUGAN, of No. 8 State-street, a carman, has been arrested, charged with stealing twelve bales of cotton which he was employed by HUGO FUNKE, No. 25 William-street, to deliver at the Bremen steamer dock in Hoboken on Tuesday. PHILIP and PATRICK CATLIN were arrested for receiving the property.

RICHARD L. MELLON has been arrested, charged with stealing diamonds and jewelry worth $1,027 from LIDA WOOD, No. 31 West Fourth-street.

JOHN LANE (colored) has been taken to Rahway, N. J., on a charge of entering several houses there and stealing property worth $700.

ELIAS SCHWANTZ and JOHN TILLINGHAST were arrested yesterday, charged with smuggling $10,000 worth of human hair.

New-Jersey.

Some excitement has been caused at Closter by the discovery of the skeletons of four human beings, supposed to have been murdered forty years ago. They were buried near the surface of the ground, and were unearthed by some laborers who were digging a cellar.

A couple, whose aggregate age is 151 years, were married in Closter on Tuesday. The bridegroom is 76, and has been married three times; the bride is 75, and has now her fifth husband.

[illegible]

LONDON, Oct. 27—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 82; [illegible]; Erie Railway Shares, 21¼; Illinois, 97½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady, but quite active; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Red Winter Wheat, 9s. 5d. ℙ cental.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℙ gallon.

LONDON, Oct. 27—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93½ for both money and the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady. Five-twenties, 1862, 82; 1865, old, 81½; 1867, 82½; Ten-forties, 76½; Erie Railway Shares, 21¼; Illinois, 98; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.@12d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d.@12¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation.

NAVAL STORES—The market is dull.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Tallow, 47s. 3d.@47s. 6d. ℙ cwt.

HAVRE, Oct. 27.—COTTON—The market opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 27.—United States Five-twenty Bonds open active and firm at 88 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 71f. 65c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 27.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¼f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Oct. 27—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—EXCHANGE steady and firm at par buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull at $4 25@6 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT easier and lower; sales of No. 1 at 99c.@$1; No. 2, 94¼c.@94¾c.; in the afternoon irregular; sales of No. 2 at 93c., buyer October and seller November. CORN quiet and firmer; sales of No. 1 at 67c.; No. 2, 65½c.@66c.; in the afternoon dull; No. 2, 64¾c.@65c., seller October, 65¼c., buyer October. OATS quiet at 39½c.@39¾c. for No. 2. RYE declining and less active; No. 2, 70c. BARLEY declining and more active; sellers at 95c. cash. HIGHWINES steady and less active at $1 12. PORK steady at $30 for New; $31@$33 for Old, cash; $26 75@$27 seller January. LARD quiet at 16¼c.@16¾c. Green SHOULDERS, 10¾c.@12¼c. CATTLE dull at $3 75@$4 75 for common to good Cows; $7 25 for choice shipping. Live HOGS firm and steady at $8 65@$9 15 for common; $10 10 for extra choice. FREIGHTS easier. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 116,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 80,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Flour, 17,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—To New-York, 22½c.@23c. on Wheat, 19c.@19½c. on Corn, and 12c.@12½c. on Oats. FLOUR dull; sale of 80 bbls. No. 1 City Ground Spring at $5 75. WHEAT lower and more active; sales 16,000 bushels Sheboygan and Port Washington Club at $1 08; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 10; 6,000 bushels Racine Club No. 1 at $1 15. CORN quiet; sales at 76c.@78c., in lots, according to quality and quantity; 8,000 bushels Yellow Western at 78c. OATS—Small parcels of Western sold at 47c.@47½c., and Ohio at 50c.; generally held at 48c.@49c. for No. 2 Western. RYE nominal at 90c.@92c. for New; sales of 2,000 bushels Old at 95c. BARLEY easier; sales, 12,000 bushels Canada at $1 12½@$1 14. PEAS nominal at $1 10@$1 15. HIGHWINES nominally $1 16. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000 head. The market was flat and stagnant, and there was no demand; prices were nominally ½c. lower. HOGS—Receipts moderate. The market was dull and heavy at former quotations.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON quiet at 24c.@24½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT advancing; Nebraska Spring, 92c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 07@$1 12½; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 15@$1 18; Choice, $1 25@$1 35; Low Choice to Choice White, $1 30@$1 45. CORN unchanged. OATS firmer at 43c.@45c., in bulk; 48c.@51c., in sacks. BARLEY heavy at $1 12@$1 35 for Prime to Choice Minnesota Spring. RYE dull at 50c.@70c. WHISKY steady at $1 15. PORK, $29 75 for old. Dry-salted MEATS—Packed Clear Sides, 18c. BACON dull; Loose Shoulders, 15c.; Packed, 16¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. LARD dull; Old Steam, 16c. CATTLE, $2 50@$6 50. Live HOGS dull at $8 25@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 32,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels.

OSWEGO, Oct. 27.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 2,200 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White, $7 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN quiet; small sales of No. 2 at 85c. BARLEY lower for Common and steady for Prime; sales last night 1,600 bushels Upper Lake Canada at $1 16; 6,000 bushels Selected Bay Quinte at $1 22. CORNMEAL, $1 90 ℙ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28@$33 ℙ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 20c.; Barley, 16½c. to New-York; Lumber, $6 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 92c.; to New-York, 82c.; to Albany, 74c. Lake IMPORTS—18,400 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 96,000 bushels Barley, 1,146,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—60,700 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 65,500 bushels Barley, 212,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—COTTON and Quercitron BARK unchanged. FLOUR dull, but steady; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extra, $5 50@$6 25; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 44@$7; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 75; Ohio do., $6 25@$7 25; Fancy, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT dull; Western and Pennsylvania Red, $1 37@$1 39; Delaware do., $1 40. RYE unchanged. CORN dull; Western Yellow, $1 03; Mixed Western unchanged. OATS quiet and firm; Western and Pennsylvania, $1 58@$1 60. BARLEY in demand; sales 8,000 bushels Two-rowed New-York, $1 15@$1 25; Four-rowed do., $1 40. PETROLEUM, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and WHISKY unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—COTTON nominally 20c. for Middling. FLOUR dull; demand light; market favors buyers, and is without decided change. WHEAT steady; Maryland Red, $1 35@$1 45; Western, $1 33@$1 40. CORN—White at $1 12@$1 15. OATS, 57c.@59c. RYE dull and unchanged. Mess PORK firm at $33. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 20c.; Clear Rib, 20¼c.; Shoulders, 17c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 18c.@18½c. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at $1 20@$1 21.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—COTTON closed firm at 25c. for Middling; sales, 3,200 bales; receipts, 3,566 bales; exports—to Havre, 4,129 bales. OATS higher at 63c.@64c. HAY dull and lower; Prime, $27. PORK declined; Mess, $32. BACON retailing at 18c. for Shoulders, and 21c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS held at 28½c. Other articles are unchanged. Gold, 130¾, Sterling Exchange 141¼. New-York Sight Exchange, par@⅛ ℙ cent. discount.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 25c. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $4 50. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1; White, $1 15. CORN, 85c. OATS, 50c. RYE, 90c. TOBACCO firm; sales 54 hhds. at $8 90 for Lugs; $14 75 for Leaf. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 17c.; Clear Ribs, 20c.; Clear Sides, 20¼c. LARD, 18c. HOGS, $9 25@$9 75. WHISKY steady at $1 12.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet at 99½c. for No. 1; 92½c. for No. 2. OATS heavy at 40c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 70c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY declining; sales at 95c. Grain FREIGHTS firmer at 8c. to Buffalo, 15c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Oct. 27.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firmer; Regular White Michigan, $1 17; No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2 Red, $1 11. CORN unchanged. OATS steady; No. 1, 48c.; No. 2, 46c. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 08@$1 12. CORN in good demand at 85c.@87c. BARLEY dull and lower at $1 12. TOBACCO active; it is reported that the late frosts caught considerable in the fields and ruined it. PROVISIONS nominally unchanged. Green MEATS dull at 11¼c.@11½c. for Shoulders.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—WHEAT dull; Amber, $1 40@$1 43; White ranges from $1 45 to $1 70, according to quality, the latter for Deihl. RYE dull and nominal. CORN dull; no sales; $1 03@$1 04 was asked for Western Mixed. BARLEY is steady and strong for six-rowed, at prices already quoted. Barley MALT sells slowly at $1 50@$1 65.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27.—WHEAT dull and advanced 1c.; No. 1 Red, $1 15; No. 2 Red, $1 12@$1 13. CORN dull; No. 1 Mixed held at 85c.@86c.; No. 2, 83c.@84c. OATS steady and nominally unchanged. RYE quiet; No. 1 held at 95c.@$1; No. 2, 90c. BARLEY quiet; State, $1@$1 25; Canada, $1 20@$1 35.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—COTTON, 24½c.; receipts 1,169 bales; exports 1,898 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN—Old, $1; New, 85c. OATS, 67c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18½c.@20½c. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 19¼c.; Sides, 20¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 27.—Spirits of TURPENTINE are a shade better; sales at 42½c.@43c. RESIN quiet; No. 1, $3 50. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 60@$2 75. TAR, $2. There was a better feeling in COTTON; Middling, 24c.@24½c.

NORFOLK, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Receipts to-day, 1,250 bales; exports coastwise, 1,163 bales; sales, 200 bales; Low Middling, 24¼c.@24½c. The market closed steady.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—FLOUR advancing; sales at $4 37½@$5 50; heavy sales for export. WHEAT weak at $1 55@$1 60 for strictly choice. LEGAL TENDERS, 76¼.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 27.—The COTTON market closed active, but prices were easier and irregular; sales, 727 bales; receipts, 1,133 bales; Middling, 24c.@24¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—COTTON closed quiet but steady; sales, 400 bales; Middling, 25c.; receipts, 1,954 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 27.—COTTON closed firm with better stock offering; sales 1,200 bales; Middling, 24½c.; receipts, 1,154 bales; exports, 4,328 bales.

DETROIT, Oct. 27.—WHEAT advanced 1c.; No. 1 White, $1 12@$1 13. BARLEY heavy at $2 10 ℙ cental.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 27.—COTTON closed firm; receipts, 3,254 bales; sales, 500 bales; Middling, 25c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Sixes, 107¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 48 5-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 130¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 27—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	N.	Clear	40
Boston	N. W.	Clear	41
New-York	N. W.	Clear	37
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	37
Wilmington	E.	Clear	38
Washington	N. W.	Clear	37
Fortress Monroe	N.	Clear	39
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	39
Oswego	N. W.	Clear	33
Buffalo	N.	Clear	34
Pittsburg	N.	Cloudy	31
Chicago	S. W.	Cloudy	26
Mobile	N.	Clear	42
New-Orleans	E. N. E.	Cloudy	48
Key West	N.	Cloudy	80
Havana		Cloudy	84
Charleston	N.	Clear	46

[Advertisement.]

PERE HYACINTHE, who, one morning lately, awoke to find himself famous, is now among us. Yesterday he walked down Broadway incog. At a certain point he stopped, exclaiming, "Now, by St. Paul!" (he stood by St. Paul's Church,) and then, crossing the street, entered the fine establishment of KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway. When he came out, a lustrous tile of the latest style adorned his level head. Comment is unnecessary.

[illegible] BROWN'S GLASS CLEANING POLISH.—Depot No. [illegible] [illegible], New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Oct. 16	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Oct. 28	New-York	Bremen
City of Brussels	Oct. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Oct. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Pereire	Oct. 30	New-York	Havre

FOR HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO.

Eagle	Oct. 28	New-York	Havana
Kah-kee	Oct. 28	New-York	Bermuda
Tybee	Oct. 30	New-York	St. Domingo

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M. Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M. Mails for Bermuda, by the *Fah Kee*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 27.—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool.*—G. Batters, G. Batters, Jr., Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney, Mrs. J. B. Harris, A. Guyer, J. B. Leach, J. W. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Richardson, H. Russell, Mrs. W. F. Cashman, infant and maid, W. F. Cashman, H. Diamond, H. C. Salmon, W. E. Bliss, Mrs. J. A. Brown and maid, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Lyon, Master Hoppin, Miss Hoppin and maid, Isaac Steinberg, Aaron Erickson, W. F. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Nicholls, Miss R. E. Nicholls, Master W. G. Nicholls, G. M. Fairchild, W. T. Dorrance, H. R. Williams, Chas. Amicier, J. W. Pinchot, Right Rev. J. Conroy, Rev. P. A. Ludden, G. H. Burnette, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kennaway and servant, Miss Gurney and maid, Chas. Gurney, Mrs. Mayer, Lloyd M. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Eleanor Van Rensselaer, L. G. Kellogg, R. T. Slack, Miss A. Abbott, Miss F. Cole, John Smith, George Carter, Mrs. Mercer, James Edwards, Captain R. M. Clark, Charles A. T. Rice, Mrs. M. Bourne and maid, Richard Kennaway, Mrs. Taunton, H. T. Ralph.

OCT. 27.—*In steamship Minnesota, for Liverpool.*—Rev. Dr. Damon and lady, Miss E. Rogers, Miss R. Batt, Master M. Worsdell, John Lelland, Chas. G. Johnson, Mr. Campbell, Captain Cooper, Robt. Harris, Saml. G. Arnold, Chas. N. Brown.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 27.—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Rendle, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdain, Mr. and Mrs. Cheeseman and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatcroft, Mrs. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Lecraw and family, Miss Cupper, F. H. Packinson, H. Dart, A. Peterson, C. Norman, M. Doyle, C. Maguire, F. Heinmus, Miss Ironsides, Mrs. Broadhurst, Miss Simms, H. Harwood, Dr. and Mrs. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Murdock and son, Mrs. Highton and infant, Mrs. M. Morrison, Mr. Corson, Denis La Prise, M. Hartz, F. Vollman, D. Phonkeoos, Mrs. W. Bisut, Osborne McCua, Wm. Lus, F. Von Wrede, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss Jesse Gordon, Miss Watson, Miss Hay, R. W. Ransom, Isaac Fox, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Clark.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 26 | Sun sets..... 5 02 | Moon rises.11 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 21 | Gov. Island. 2 10 | Hell Gate.. 3 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships United States, Norton, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; S. P. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, J. N. Briggs & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Pasquale Ajello, (Ital.,) La Nasa, Penarth Roads for orders, J. Robinson; Gertrude, Loud, Havana, Stevens & Soule; E. Williams, Hoff, Mobile, A. Abbott.

Brigs Christine, (Dan.,) Henssen, Oporto, Funch, Edye & Co.; Teresita, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Victoria Amelia, (Br.,) Terrio, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schooners C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Sawyer, Barbados, via Satilla, Ga.; Mary & Louisa, Parnell, St. Marys, Ga., S. Smith & Co.; Ann Dole, Halsey, Newbern, N. C., Jonas Smith & Co.; Mary Mankin, Tyler, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. N. Gessner, Egbert, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Gray, Uncasville, E. Ripke; W. R. Genn, Small, Barnstable, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker. Oct. 24, lat. 30 30 N., lon. 79 35 W., passed bark Harry Martin, bound N.

Steamship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Winzen, Hamburg Oct. 13, via Havre 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Brig Vaiant, (of Arichat,) Ganion, Cow Bay 12 ds., with 389 tons coal to Block House Mining Co.—vessel to Halton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Eothen, Hagerman, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co. Had light winds to Hatteras, since strong northerly gales.

Schr. J. P. Auger, Aldrich, Para 26 ds., with rubber and hides to C. Ludmann & Co.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. White Swan, Collins, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson.

Schr. Ring Dove, Parritt, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ira Laffrenier, Hotman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Trade Wind, Babb, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clara Jane, McGillum, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Chas. Rogers, Roberts, Cape Sable, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Branch, Mann, Northport.

Schr. Mary J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Godroin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, River Head.

Schr. Maria, Long, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. Perry, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Edmunds, Alexandria.

Schr. Charles Woolsey, Parker, Georgetown, D. C.

Canal boat W. A. Travis, Facto, Montreal 30 ds., with lumber to R. W. Cameron.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Java and Minnesota, for Liverpool; United States, for New-Orleans.

Below.

Ship Abby Ryerson, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennis, from London Sept. 9, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Spoken Oct. 24, lat. 41 37, lon. 66 20, by pilot boat A. Legget, No. 4.

Brig Union, 18 ds. from Cow Bay. Spoken Oct. 25, lat. 41 07, lon. 67 30, by pilot boat A. Legget, No. 4.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Arr. ship Tyro, from Shields.

Also arr. brig Ella Nero, from Bandon; she reports: On the 24th inst., in lat. 42 49, lon. 68, fell in with the British schr. George Ormrod, Captain Fullerton, from Pictou for Dighton with coal, dismasted and leaking badly. All hands taken off and brought to this port.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—Arr. steamship Darien, Liverpool; schrs. Ida Birdsall, New-York; J. A. Parsons, Philadelphia; Henrietta, Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Pioneer, Liverpool.

The steamship Darien, of the Charleston and Liverpool direct steamship line, arrived here to-day. She will be followed by the Marmora, the Adalia, and another steamship, the name of which is not given.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 27.—Arr. steamer Maggie, Maggie, from Wilmington.

Sld. steamer Isaac Bell, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 27.—Cld. steamers San Jacinto and Huntsville, New-York; brigs J. T. Bowen, Boston; George Gilchrist, Portland; schrs. Welcome R. Beebe, New-York; Nellie C. Hayne, New-York; Nevada, Philadelphia; Elias Moore, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Arr. Golden Sea, from Sydney.

Sld. ships Pactotus, for Liverpool; Caroline, for Cork.

Arr. at Portland, Oregon, ship O. Heaton, from Liverpool.

Sld. Adeline Ellwood, for Liverpool, with wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 27.—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Thomas, (not Forbes,) from Liverpool, which arrived 26th, reports: Experienced strong westerly winds for the first 3 ds., since then easterly winds prevailed.

Spoken, &c.

Hattie E. Dodge—Schr., from Demerara for New-York, Oct. 15, lat. 24, lon. 64 40.

Eliza McLaughlin—Br. ship, from Shields for Providence, Oct. 24, lat. 42 32, lon. 61 8.

Wm. Bowen—Schr., (of Arichat,) from Baltimore for Sydney, N. S., Oct. 25, lat. 41, lon. 67 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, Oct. 13, schr. Lord of the Isles, to sail in 6 ds.

BARGAINS IN TEAS,
COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW;
Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

NEURALGIC PAINS AT ONCE SOOTHED—permanently cured by HYATT's Swiss Liniment, a true and certain remedy for Ache or Pain. 50c. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 246 Grand-st., N. Y.

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

WINTER OPENING OF
MILLINERY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL MAKE ON
THURSDAY, OCT. 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THEIR WINTER OPENING OF
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
BOTH OF FRENCH AND THEIR OWN
EXCLUSIVE STYLES.
EVERY ARTICLE EXHIBITED ON THAT DAY
WILL BE SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME.
They specially invite attention to their stock of
UNTRIMMED HATS
and to their very elegant assortment of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
the former embracing the plumages of the most beautiful
ENGLISH AND ORIENTAL BIRDS, VIZ.,
OSPREY, BLACK COCK, RAVEN,
JAY, GULL, HACKLE, GOLD AND
SILVER PHEASANTS, PEACOCK, GREBE, HERON,
CORMORANT, JUNGLE
FOWL, ARGUS AND
IMPYANE,
As well as many other beautiful
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS
CONNECTED WITH THIS DEPARTMENT.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

OVERCOATS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
OVERCOATS
FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.
OVERCOATS
For the Million.
LARGEST STORE OF THE KIND IN THE CITY.
BROKAW BROS.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, AND
NO. 57 RUE DU CARDINAL FESCH, PARIS,
OFFER A LARGE VARIETY OF
DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
PEARLS
AND
SAPPHIRES,
and are constantly receiving from their partner resident in Paris his selections of fine Stones and Diamond and general Jewelry.

W. TAYLOR'S,
NO. 555 BROADWAY,
LADIES' RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY.
BREAKFAST AT 6½ O'CLOCK.
WEDDING, DINNER
AND
SUPPER PARTIES SUPPLIED.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use, durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and
Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue....................$2,000,000
Capital Stock.................. 3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FALL STOCK.
$200,000
READY-MADE MEN'S, BOYS'
AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
PRICES, AS USUAL,
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
SATISFACTION GIVEN OR MONEY RETURNED.
Call and judge for yourselves.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
Successors to F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
NEAR CANAL-ST.
N. B.—2d and 3d-av. cars pass the door. Cross-town cars pass within one block.

FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS,
Musical Boxes, Fans, Opera Glasses,
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
Paris and Vienna Novelties.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
The above Goods comprise one of the largest varieties to be found in the city, and are offered at Low Prices.
☞ Sign of Gold Telegraph. ☜

FURNITURE.
AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.
WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any House in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

PRICES REDUCED.
FURNITURE.
Kingman & Murphy,
NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST.,
Second store west of Mercer-st. NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.